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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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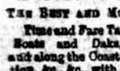

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturdays 4-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7968		
17th "	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7981		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10519		10509
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9651
21st "	MACEDONIA	10519		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7538		
T. 6th Mch	MOOLTAN	9651		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7968		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7931		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	8000
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7538		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

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Vessels	Tons	Captains	Departure from BOMBAY
SYDNEY	4,119	Henrio	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magneu	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,837	Schmitz	9th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	4,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,119	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	7,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,837	Schmitz	13th May. "

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RETURN TICKETS will be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Rotang Voyage by the Australian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana to Medi[illegible] Ports.

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Vessels	Tons	Captains	Departure from BOMBAY about
NERA	5837	Schmitz	9th Oct. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	4,365	Verron	6th Nov. "

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Albert Building, Hornby Road

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TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	Arrival at Yokohama	Departure 1908
MOTORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct
YEROSHIMA MARU	...	B. Kim	10th Oct	21st Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	24th Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Wheeler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
KWONGFU MARU	...	K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIYA MARU	...	T. Arikawa	14th Dec	25th Dec.
MOTORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Dec	7th Jan 1909.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 5th Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D & C*
KOLA	1,286	Tue 6th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2171	Fri. 9th Oct.	6 a.m.	(Direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,057 tons, on MONDAY, 5th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND SUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,286 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Oct. sailing for Mala and Passengers at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MIDDA," 2,000 tons, sailing on or about 10th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd October, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4262	M. Debenich	15th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,684	P. Badanich	1st Dec.	1908
PRAGA	4,903	G. Giffinder	16th Dec.	1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,999	G. Bergmilan	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	26th Oct. 1908.

For further Particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct 08.
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	6091	27th " "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	6124	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5969	4th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th February, 1909.
MASSILIA	6091	J. Thomson	19th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	6124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	1st April, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	17th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	2nd May, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 805
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

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Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
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THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
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For 12 months, per month Rs. **71**
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SCOTTISH TRIALS, 1908.

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NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT.

WHY not Buy Now? Hundreds of thousands of them have been sold. Thousands to people in your line. If good for them why not good for you? You have letters to write, bills to make, card indexing to do. A good typewriter is of great assistance to a busy man. It relieves his mind and hand from the mere details of business and gives him time to devote to more important matters.

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CHEAPEST.
The **BEST** is the
CHEAPEST
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REMINGTON
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BEST

BOMBAY BRANCH,
75, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year.
WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, of Italian produce.
PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.
GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, MONDAY, the 5th October, 1908, to Poona, leave Second Class at 10-55, First Class 11-30.

In case the number of PASSENGERS offering the previous day for the SECOND CLASS RACE SPECIAL are INSUFFICIENT to warrant both Trains being run, only the First Class Race Special, at 11-30, from Victoria, and 19-30 from Poona, will run.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1908.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE Neral-Matheran Steam Tramway will be OPENED for LOCAL and through BOOKING of GOODS TRAFFIC, on MONDAY next, the 5th October, 1908.

The date of opening for Coaching Traffic will be notified later.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
For General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

BOMBAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Sub-Section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, Notice is hereby given that the LIST of PERSONS appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as Voters of Wards, Justices and Fellows respectively has been published as required by Sub-Section 6 of the aforesaid Section and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office. Copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office, on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rupee one per copy between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his name inserted in the said list or who (his own name having been entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein or who has to choose the ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more wards in the list in which his name appears or who has to apply that his name be entered in the list as the representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals, should send in his claim, objection or application as the case may be, to the Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively of the aforesaid Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

MAHABLESHWAR.

NOTICE.

VISITORS to MAHABLESHWAR are requested to give a LIST of their servants and families to those proceeding by Cart to Mahableshwar, otherwise they will be detained en route. Only those on the list will be passed in on surveillance. This notice does not apply to those holding Inoculation certificates of less than nine months' duration.

J. B. JAMESON, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent and Chief
Plague Authority.

MAHABLESHWAR, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

TURKISH BATHS.—A Sure and Permanent Cure for Rheumatism, Colds, Fevers, Swollen Joints, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stiffness.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street

SUIT No. 27 of 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

MATRIMONIAL.

JURISDICTION.

FREDERICK ORMOND LAYLAND JACKSON, of Buxar, in the District of Shahabad, in the Province of Behar, an Engine Driver of the E. I. Railway.... Petitioner,

Against

BEATRICE ROSE LEMERE JACKSON, whose last known place of residence was the Fort of Bombay..... Respondent,

And

GEORGE STRATIGOPOLO, of Burdwan, Goods Driver, in the employ of E. I. Railway..... Co-respondent.

WHEREAS on the 15th day of August, the petitioner filed his Petition in the Court abovementioned praying for the dissolution of his marriage with the Respondent abovenamed alleging therein (inter alia) that he has been lawfully married to the said Respondent and that she left his protection on the 15th day of October, 1907, without his knowledge and consent and that she committed adultery with the said Co-respondent and moreover the said petitioner prayed that the said Co-respondent be directed to pay Rs. 3,000 as damages, as well as the costs of suit. AND WHEREAS on the 26th day of August, 1908, the said Court ordered that the substance of the writ of citation and of the said petition should be served on the said Respondent by advertising the same in such Newspapers in Bombay as the Registrar of the said Court should direct and by affixing a copy of the said petition and of the said Writ of citation on the Notice Board of the said Court. AND WHEREAS the said Registrar has directed that the advertisements should appear in the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Gazette." NOW THEREFORE it is hereby notified that the said Petitioner has filed the Petition aforesaid against the said Respondent and she is required to appear before the said Court before the expiration of 32 clear days from the date, she shall see this advertisement or otherwise come to hear the purport thereof that is to say at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day immediately following the expiration of such time in person and there to make answer to the said petition and it is hereby also notified that the said Respondent do file her answer within 28 days from the service upon her of the said Writ and that in default of her appearance on the day before mentioned the matters of the said petition will be heard and determined in her absence.—Dated this 28th of September, 1908.

C. G. LEWIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR 1909.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited, is prepared to receive (up to 5 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1908), TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following articles during the TWELVE months ending 31st December, 1909:—

Castor oil	about	900	candies
Cocoanut oil	"	1,000	do
Kerosene oil	"	8,83,000	pounds
Mineral Axle oil	"	1,02,800	gallons
Cylinder oil	"	14,300	do
Linseed oil, Boiled	"	9 000	do
Do, Raw	"	1,700	do
Cotton Waste, Beelers'	"	700	hundredweights
Do, Weavers'	"	1,160	do
Flax	"	5,100	pounds
Country Sealing Wax	"	11,000	do
Heavy Mineral Grease	"	33 000	do
Antifriction Grease	"	5,500	do
Spirits of Wine, Caoutchouc	"	1,800	gallons

Miscellaneous Stores as per Schedules A, B, C & D. Stationery, as per Schedule.

II. For detailed Notice and Tender forms apply to.—

THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
South Indian Railway,
Negapatam.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Observed and Engineered. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

THE last date of entry for the Musical Knowledge Examination is Oct. 6th, 1908.

Local Secretary,
EDGAR FAULKNER,
The Anchorage.

POONA ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 6th October, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 1ST OCTOBER, 1908.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	"	7,57,500
Reserve Fund	"	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co. (Pombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS Esq. (Bhownuggur
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq. (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Munim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of ¾ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

ESPLANADE.

Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
SIR GEORGE CLARKE, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS
THE BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
22 New London Artists Direct from London, including MISS FLORENCE HAMER.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!

SATURDAY, OCT., 3RD,

"THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT."

Prices, Rs. 5, 3 and 1. Stage Boxes, Rs. 50.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commence at 9-30
Plan now Open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 5TH.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS
ALFRED WEST'S
Patriotic Entertainment.
OUR NAVY
AND
OUR ARMY
SPECIAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.

In connection with our Navy and our Army Miss Blanche Vandon will introduce some of her high class dancing.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,
"HIGHLAND FLING"
in full Highland Dress.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
"SAILOR'S HORNPIPE"
in Sailor's Costume.
Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 2, & Re. 1.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

CHEAPEST SHOP

FOR

ARMS, AMMUNITION

AND

MILITARY STORES.

FRESH STOCK!
FRESH STOCK!!

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101, CHUCKLA STREET,
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Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS

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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The basis of the Firm gives personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

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H.G.

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

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ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. R. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Barker and others' Artistic Furniture, Drawingroom suite, Indian and Velvet Carpets, nearley new Cottage Piano, gold Chronograph Watch, etc., at Harbour View, Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel. TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARVED Blackwood Furniture, Sandal Wood Boxes, and Animals of different kinds in Indian Art, MADE and SOLD by order.—Dulpat Govind, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

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ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse powers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The effectual and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Time Tables, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Hotel and Club Commercial Places of Interest, etc. Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railways on the Indian Lines. Price, Wrapper Annas 4, Cloth Rs. 2. To be had of the Publishers [illegible]

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

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MOTORISTS' ELYSIUM.—Touring and town Cars, Phaeton, Landaulette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,800. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" or the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 each issue.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Unrivalled amenities for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is respectfully solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Rare, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0: Tiffin, Re. 1-4-0: Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and punctuality at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THOSE wishing to try GENUINE PORTUGUESE PORT WINES, should, without any delay, call at PHILLIPS & CO.'S Port Establishment and ask for either, VICTORIA, FREE AGOSTENHO, LEGITIMO. Price, Rs. 3 1/14 and 1/8 each, respectively

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—Young PARSI GRADUATES or UNDER-GRADUATES for a Commercial House. Good references required. Apply Box No. 331, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER and a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, for an up country Mill. Experienced men need only apply to "D," care of this paper.

WANTED.—Competent English speaking experienced MAN to attend to Coal work. Apply Box No. 308, care of this paper.

WANTED.—TWO SEPOYS, young and trustworthy, able to speak and read English a little. Pay Rs. 12 and 15. APPLY personally with testimonials, to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, as soon.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 10 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

MULLINS PRESSED STEEL MOTOR BOATS

AS SUPPLIED TO
H. M. The Ameer,
Saif Nawaz Jung, Hyderabad.
The Jaghirdar of Arni, etc.

Lengths 16 to 22 feet, and 3½ to 20 h.p.
Speeds 7½ to 16 Miles.
Seating Capacity 7 to 10 Persons.

PRICES, Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 4,500.

Complete with all Accessories.

Illustrated Sheet in Colors with Prices and all Particulars on Application.

Inspection Invited.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,960

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS,
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LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
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Active and influential AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED.

Apply to Y. HARILAL & Co.,
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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age last Birthday.	Assurance of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000. Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 8	47 0	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	54 13	43 13	36 8	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Tabular Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

ILFORD COLLEGE FOR BOYS. SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form:—THE ROOKERY.

UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.

A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS:—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own case, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very stylish.
No slipping off the Nose
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being 'A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK.
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being no doubt only because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. H. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated; since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

A WELL-TO-DO MAHOMEDAN of high social standing wishes to MARRY his young

THE LATEST VALUATION

OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

ADVANCE

ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH

and enabled the Directors to announce

THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY

which may be regarded as

A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED.

ADDRESS: GRAHAMS' BUILDINGS, *Parsi Bazaar Street.*

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. *General Agents,*

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari 1,387 tons Captain T L Meloney will sail to-day for Jedah with 607 pilgrims.

THE steamer Wearbeck 2,446 tons Captain J J Thompson sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE steamer Garscube 2,299 tons Captain H. Stores sailed yesterday for Barrow (in Furnace,) with a general cargo.

THE steamer Strathfillan 2,816 tons Captain H S Hilton will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa 3,426 tons, Captain A M Rait will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag 1,319 tons Captain M Jacobsen will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 115 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus ...Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone ...Lt E Stenton ..... R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr. C Gardner ...R I Marine

in the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Barry 10-10 Africa R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Lt. R. W. Huddleston ...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator ...Comdr ...Beauchamp ...Survey St
R M S Redpoint ...Lt Comdr .....Shuter ..... R N Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct 2.

Nazareth	3270 Carey		M M & Co
Ransome	2936 Cubbin		T Morrison & Co
Bland	1519 Evanson		W & A Graham & Co
Mosatis	2822 Davies	James Mackintosh & Co.	
Carles	1917 Kneeland		M M & Co
Eleonor	2005 Watson		Ho & P S N Co
Galeola	2441 Secaf		Cory Bros
Brandon Hall	2588 Lewis		The Bombay Co
Inchtarvet	2372 Nicholas		T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant	4778 Kindall		K N & Co
Kirkby Bank	2032 Kerr		W & A G & Co
Kirklee	2275 Watson		W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon	316 Butler		M M & Co
Naderi	1169 Gray	Bussch	9-10 B & P S N Co
Nawab	2041 Alexander		M M Co
Oceana	3207 Shanghai		27-10 P & O S N Co
Shahalum	1918 Davison	Mc'ine Shaw S	30-9 Co of India
Shah Amin	1921 Ledgerton		Shah S N Co of India
Stornoway	2798 Taylor		K Nixon & Co
Shah Isar	2575 Reid		Shah S N Co of India
Shah Nawaz	2731 Foster		Shah S N Co
Shah Nowaz	2824 Baldwin		Shah S N Co
Stirlingsy	2834 Cumming		W & A G & Co
Salving	2902 Frodsham		T Morrison & Co
Sanctuna	2578 Ward		The Steamship Co
Strathgarve	2850 Campbell		K N & Co
Umballa	1926 Rait	Calcutta	2-10 M M & Co
Viruna	2176 Emmett	Calcutt	M M & Co
Wallace	3168 Paddle		T Morrison & Co
Cass	146 Mahomed		Shah S N Co
Zambesi	2415 Baker		W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Sinclair	3428	Culver	Glasgow	5-10	F M & Co
B Kloppenburg	2937	Wing	Hull	7-10	F Muir & Co
G Muraffari	4387	Meloney	Jeddah	3-10	B & P S N Co
D & E Sutton Hall	2870	Fraser	Karachi	4-10	K N & Co
Mahsudi	329	Fakeers Repairing			Bo S N Co Ld
K Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	15-10	B & P S N Co
M Delhi	4383	Andrews	Shanghai	14-10	P & O Co
O Reichstag	1319	Jacobsen	Zanzibar	3-10	A Girandes
P Umsinga	1869	Robertson	Marbourgh	5-10	W & A G & Co
Q Mashi	1857	Coates	Jeddah	7-10	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

S Scindia	3253	Keisy	Liverpool	11-10 W & A G & Co
T Matia	2433	Archer	Genoa	3-10 T Morrison & Co
U Orion	3963	MacCalman	Antwerp	7-10 M M & Co
V Africa	1301	Morrison	Bussch	5-10 M M & Co
W Marienfels	3560	Sandstedt	Karachi	3-10 W & A G & Co
X Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	10-10 P & O Co
Y Mayori Maru	2234	Hill	Jeddah	10-10 B & P S N Co
Z Istari	2234	Hill	Jeddah	10-10 B & P S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Arcadia	Hayward	Aden, Sept 27

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Wearbeck Garscube	Lewis Hedge	Calcutta Barrow (in Furnace)

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Strathfillan, Hilton, for Calcutta.
Mozaffari, Meloney, for Jeddah.
Reichstag, Jacobsen, for Zanzibar, &c.
Umballa, Rait, for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Firoodi for Jeddah, began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Aden on the 1st instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Duca Galliano, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 2nd instant to coal.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—30 cwts old rubber, C Macdonald and Co; 105 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 19 bales wool, Ebji Shiviji.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—7 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed and Sons; 8 cases condiments, N K Jussawalla; 1 case bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 500 cwts myrabollams, A Virajlal; 201 cwts turmeric, H Jetha.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—15 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Strathspey s—7,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—75 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Calna s—56 bales cotton, Ralli Brothes; 110 bales cotton, Moritz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Matin s—2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Valkort Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mayori Maru s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 50 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 328 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mayori Maru s—816 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 450 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Mayori Maru s—201 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Mayori Maru s—509 bales cotton. The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 3rd October.

1. There will be classifying and practice shooting on the B B and C I Ry Vols Range at Santa Cruz at 4-30 p.m. to-day.
Train leaves Church Gate at 3-35 p.m.

2. Programme of Parades for the week ending Saturday 10th October 1908.
Monday 5th inst—There will be a class of instruction for all N. C. Officers at the Riding School at 6 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Tuesday 6th inst—There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School at 7-30 a.m. punctually.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Wednesday 7th inst.—Nil.
Thursday 8th inst—There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School at 6 p.m. punctually.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Friday 9th inst—Nil.
Saturday 10th inst—There will be Class Firing and practice Shooting on the B B and C I Ry. Vols. Range at Santa Cruz at 4-30 p.m. Trains 3-35 Church Gate Station at 3-35 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
All ranks are to attend Riding School [illegible] for instructional purposes.

H. S. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Offg. Commandant B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay 3rd October.

451.—Detail for the week ending 10th instant.
Monday 5th inst.—Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.
Tuesday 6th instant—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.
Wednesday, 7th inst—"C" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.
Thursday 8th inst—Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all Non-Commissioned Officers.
Friday, 9th inst.—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. Dress—Multi.
452.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily except Sundays.
453.—Inspection—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Cadets to-day Saturday the 3rd instant.
All Companies to Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Uniform, Drill Order.
454.—Parade.—"F" Coy will parade at St. Mary's College Byculla to-day Saturday the 3rd instant at 4.45 p.m.
Subject—Route March.
455.—Enrolment—The undermarked having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company:—
No 6471 Vol E A Carey.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earning for week ending 19th Sept. 1908.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 19th Sept. 08	2,68,957	3,86,179	43,736	6,00,373
G I P Ry Section	1,24,909	1,39,946	2,585	1,67,426
M S M System	11,881	13,210	29	25,120
A D C Ry	58	177	....	235
Baran-Kotah Ry				
Total	2,49,356	4,39,313	4,119	6,87,382
Actuals for corresponding week ending 21st Sept. 07	2,28,953	3,66,853	4,870	9,10,944
G I P Ry Section	2,49,356	4,47,175	4,119	6,87,382
M S M system	12,428	1,53,917	600	1,26,745
A D C Ry	13,319	3,3,759	44	26,017
Total	2,37,603	3,66,853	4,870	9,10,944
Decrease (G I P Ry	+11,601	— 28,458	+ 1,044	— 87,309
as M S M Ry	— 22,547	— 13,707	— 516	— 36,770
compared A D C Ry	+ 1,61	— 2,001	— 23	+ 1,485
with Baran Kotah Ry	+ 58	+ 177	....	+ 235

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 19th Sept. on 564 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Receipts (Tank Hire).	Total Receipts.
Total traffic for week	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 1,60,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,79,000
Or per mile of Railway	303	317	8	503
For previous 1 week or half year	14,53,861	14,53,861	35,167	29,84,227
Total for 12 weeks	15,66,861	16,13,861	39,167	32,63,227
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,369	1,61,920	4,189	3,76,481
Per mile of 321 do.	270	280	8	657
Total to corresponding date do.	15,02,369	13,53,920	34,561	33,39,850

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 97,681
Do to date ..... Rs. 706,120

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

Have now on view an exceptional display of

NOVELTIES

Selected with discrimination in

PARIS

nothing too cheap to be truly cheap, and nothing too dear to be extravagant. A distinct revelation to those who are unacquainted with the Co's stock, to find what charming and dainty articles can be acquired at such moderate prices.

ALL VISITORS are welcome, with the assurance that they incur no obligation to purchase.

36 MEADOWS STREET, 11 EAST STREET,
BOMBAY. POONA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BEAUCLERK—September 4, at Soerabaya, the wife of F. W. Beauclerk, Esqre., of a son.

COOKSON—September 12, at 28 South Street, Park Lane, the wife of Capt. P. B. Cookson, of a son.

FURNIVALL—September 12, at 18 Highfield Terrace, Halifax, the wife of Capt. C. H. Furnivall, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

FAIRTLOUGH—September 5, at Springfield, Pangbourne Berks, the wife of Major R. C. D'Heilliemer Fairtlough, C. M. G., D. S. O., of a daughter.

GORDON CLARK—September 9, at Appletons, Cobham Surrey, the wife of Lieut-Col. C. A. Gordon Clark, late 60th Rifles, of a son.

SANDYS LUMSDAINE—September 8, at Woodhead, Bothwell, N. B., the wife of Major F. M. Sandys Lumsdaine, Highland, Light Inf., of a son.

SLOANE-STANLEY—September 15, in London, the wife of Capt. Ronald, F. A. Sloane Stanley of a son.

SOMERVILLE—September 11, at Dinder House, Wells, Somerset, the wife of Lieut. Harold Fownes Somerville, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

TAILYOUR—September 7, at 17 Cargate Avenue, Aldershot, the wife of Capt. H. Tailyour, Royal Horse Art, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOYLE—BOWLBY—September 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Ioane Street, the Hon. James Boyle, Royal Scots Fusiliers, son of the Earl and Countess of Glasgow, to Katherine, daughter of the late Edward Salvin Bowlby.

DENNIS—BOSANQUET—September 14, at St. Mary Abbott's Kensington, Michael Frederic Penno amp Dennis to Louise Margaret Jermyn, daughter of Theodore Bosanquet, Bombay Civil Service (retired).

LAYBORN—DUNCAN—September 12, at St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Helensburgh, Major Sidney Pilton Layborn, Permanent Staff, Canadian Forces, to Letitia Mary, daughter of the late James Duncan.

LEAHY—FITZ-PATRICK—September 14, at St. Anne's, Soho, Albert William Denis Leahy, M. D., F.R.C.S retired lieutenant-colonel, Indian Medical Service, to Ulrica May Fitz-Patrick, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major John Fitz Patrick, Madras Medical Service, and granddaughter of the late Major-Gen. Peter Whannell, of the Madras Army.

OMMANNEY—HART—September 9, at St. James's Church, Kidbrook, Blackheath, Capt. Francis Montagu Maxwell Ommanney, Royal Army Medical Corps, son of Col. E. L. Ommanney, C.S.I., to Annie Avery, daughter of Mr. Cheney Hart.

THOMPSON—RICKMAN—September 12, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Southsea, Herbert Stanley Thompson, Royal Garrison Art, son of the late Col. H. S. Thompson, Royal Marine Light Inf., to Kathleen Antonia, daughter of Charles La Bas Rickman.

DEATHS.

BLACKETT—September 13, at Strathavon Lodge, Ballindalloch, Banffshire, Col. W. Blackett, late 61st Regt., aged 77.

BROOKS—September 9, at Malta, Capt. Percy Wilmot Brooks, 1st batt, Suffolk Regt.

CAREY—September 9, at Le Valloo, Guernsey, Major-Gen. de Vic Francis Carey, late Royal (Bengal) Art., aged 77.

CARR—September 10, at 28 Summer Place, Onslow Square, S. W., Sophia, widow of Major George Carr, 21st Bengal Native Inf., aged 94.

LIDDERDALE—September 9, at Haselmere, Torquay, Robert Lidderdale, M.D., brigade-surgeon, his Majesty's Indian Army, of Leigh Court, Torquay, aged 77.

MACLEAN—September 10, Emily Frances Harriet Maclean, daughter of the late Sir Charles Fitzroy Maclean, Bart., aged 76.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SHEVLIN—September 29, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Edward Felix, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Shevlin, aged 20 years.

N. T. BINKS.

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 26m.; High water, 4-23m. 4-5s., Low water, 10-9m, 10-20s.

Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, 12 o'clock.

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Henshaw's Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

Maharana Ajitsinghji Mills Company, Office of Mr. Munchershah B. Chothia, 17, Esplanade Road, 4-30 p.m.

Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Central India.

Band at Commercial Gymkhana 6 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre; Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h., 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 25m.; High water, 5-47m., 5-36s.; Low water, 6-42s.

Meeting of Parsis to protest against anarchical methods, Allbless Baug.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 3rd First Quarter, 11h. 43-7m., a. m. Oct. 10th Full Moon, 3h. 38-4m. a. m.; Oct. 17th, Last Quarter, 9h. 5-4m. a. m.; Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h. 16-6m. p.m.; Oct. 11th, in Perigree, 9h. p.m.; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, October 5.—Banks closed: Hindu Dasara holiday. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs Central India. B. Team vs. Government Telegraph, away. Bandmann Theatre: "Our Navy and our Army, 9.30 p.m.; Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 7-20m., 7-18s Low water, 6-2m., 2-5s.

Tuesday, October 6.—Vishun Cotton Mill, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p. m. Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, special general meeting, St. Andrew's Church, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m.; High water, 8-30m., 8-34s.; Low water, 1-34m., 2-55s.

Wednesday October 7.—Municipal Standing Committee, 5-9 p.m. Mercantile Press Company, 31 Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 9-24m., 9-34s.; Low water, 2-49m., 3-37s.

Thursday, October 8.—Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Home Street, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 10-4m., 10-2s.; Low water, 3-36m., 4-16s.

Friday, October 9.—Adjourned meeting of University Senate re the Proposed Examination Hall, 5-45 p. m. Bombay City Police Club, Quadrille party, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 22m.; High water, 10-54m., 11-16s.; Low water, 4-26m. 4-54s.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday the 4th instant Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra M. A. of the City College Calcutta, will deliver a special Address to students at 9 a. m. (S. T.) in the [illegible]

FATAL BURNS.—A Hindu girl aged four years was playing with a match box, while her clothes suddenly caught fire. She was removed to the hospital but the parents would not leave her there but took her back to their place where she died yesterday.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. E. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music this evening at 6 p.m.:—

March	La Fillede Mme Angot...Sonza
Overture	The Merry Monarch.....Herold
Reminiscences of the Gaiety	Lotz
Valse	Wedding of the Winds...Hall
Song	Sleep and forget.....White
Polka	The Star of England ...Farrell

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-30 p.m. to-day:—

Spanish March	A bunch of Roses ....Chapi
Overture	Rosamur de .....Sohubert
Selection	Havana .....Leslie Stuart
Valse	Amorotton Thnze.....Gung'l
Introduction to the 3rd Act of	Lohengrin .....Wagner
Selection	La Gran Via.....Valverde
Handel's celebrated Largo	.....

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

March	The Gunners .....Monk
Overture	Poet and Peasant ....Suppe
Valse	Mein Schonster Tagin Berlin .....Gung'l
Selection	The Shop Girl.....Ivan Caryll
Serenade	Birthday .....Eisoldt
Valse	The Merry widow .....Lehar
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest...Pryor
Galop	Champagne.....Soberl bei

SUNDAY BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Bn. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol. Rifle Corps will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, on Sunday evening next, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THE PURITAN AND THE PAINTER.

A Memory of Old Bombay.

UNDER the heading "Anglo-Indian Anecdotage" Fitzwalter writes in the "Englishman" an account of an incident in Bombay which is probably new to the majority of our readers.

In the thirties of the last century, he writes there flourished in England an artist named Frederick Christian Lewis, Jr. Notices of him will be found in the "Dictionary of National Biography" and other works of reference from which, however, the following romantic incident in his career is omitted. Lewis had been sent out by King William IV to paint for his Majesty a portrait of the Shah of Persia. Coming on to India he had sittings from several celebrities. At Bombay he was commissioned by Mr. John Pascal Larkins, a leading lawyer and a member of a family well known in India at the time, to paint his young beautiful and accomplished wife. The gallant artist did that and more, for after delivering the portrait he carried off in exchange the original.

The elopement came about in this way. On September 22, 1838, while Mr. Larkins was at his office in the Fort, the lady, accompanied by her European maid, drove down in the nome "shigram" to the Apollo Bunder, whence they boarded the "Fortfield" sailing for the Persian Gulf. Mr. Lewis who was awaiting them on board, had engaged two cabins, the second being for the maid-servant, Mary Richard on by name. That afternoon the vessel sailed before Mr. Larkins returned home. Here he found awaiting him a note from his wife confessing the step she had taken and enclosing her wedding-ring.

With as little delay as possible, by the schooner "Mabe," the injured husband followed up the fugitives. But apparently he changed his mind, for returning to Bombay he brought an action in the Supreme Court against Lewis, claiming damages at Rs. 50,000. The case came on for hearing on June 12, 1839. Among the witnesses were several persons well-known in Bombay Society. One of them a lady, considered Mrs. Larkins more accomplished than the generality of women, and as attractive as she was accomplished—for one thing she sang very well. From the evidence of the maid, Richardson and others it was gathered that Larkins was a good man and a good husband. He was very pious to boot, so much so that he forbade his wife reading any books but those he should select or approve, that is distinctly religious works. Hence they quarrelled because he found her reading the Life of Oliver Cromwell. On another occasion at a social gathering when she was asked to sing a particular song, he objected merely because it happened to be a secular ballad. In order to induce his wife to withdraw from worldly society he arranged a series of prayer meetings at 6-30 P. M. daily on Saturday evenings. Among those whose duty was to attend and join in these devotional exercises was the young minister. To him Mrs. Larkins complained of the "cruel treatment" she endured "because" in her husband's house. But her husband left her from it was have already seen. At the hearing the plaintiff was represented by Mr. W. A. Montanin, a barrister who afterwards made his mark in Calcutta. Sir Herbert Compton, C. J., in delivering judgment said he entertained no doubt of the wrong done to the husband, yet on a careful consideration of all the circumstances he held this was not a case in which heavy damages should be allowed, and accordingly awarded Rs. 2,000 only out of the 50,000 claimed. The case became the subject of comment in the Calcutta newspapers as well, the consensus of public opinion being against Mrs. Larkins bandon his "systematic persecution" and forcible and [illegible] religious reading and exercises to the exclusion of general literature and every innocent amusement, resulting in his forfeiti g his wife's affection and in her tramping under foot life's heoliest tie.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Insolvency of R. S. N. Talati.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at an adjourned special sitting of the Court yesterday to enquire into the affairs of R. S. N. Talati and Co., who lately traded in India and China. The liabilities of the firm were stated to be about twenty-two lakhs of rupees. Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormasji, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the insolvents and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the opposing creditors.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, continuing his address on behalf of the opposing creditor, said that not a pie of the Rs. 35,000 alleged to have been sent by insolvents from Bombay reached Shanghai. The Bombay firm never sent monies except for pearls; and this amount having been sent privately to Vania, instead of the firm as usual, Vania put the money into his own pocket, paying only those creditors that pressed him most. With regard to Hirabhai Gheliabhai's alleged offer of 40,000 taels for the parcel of pearls, the learned counsel said it was a bogus offer got up for the purpose of throwing dust into the eyes of the opposing creditors. Hirabhai had already advanced Rs. 1,10,000 for the pearls; and there was no earthly reason why he should make an offer of another lakh of rupees for the same pearls. The learned counsel referred at considerable length to telegrams and letters to show the "mala fides" of the insolvents. On the very day that they got information at Shanghai that the pearls had been mortgaged, the Bombay firm sent a telegram to Shanghai to state that the pearls had not been mortgaged. And yet later on, they sent a telegram to the Shanghai agent to the effect that, if they received Rs. 1,50,000, they would redeem the pearls and send them to Shanghai. The transaction, said the learned counsel, was fraudulent; and the defence was dishonest. The learned counsel then reviewed and commented upon the evidence given in this Court on the subject of the pearl parcel. The learned counsel said he had made out a strong case for dealing with the insolvents under Section 60. Had the parties been nearer to Bombay, Talati and Co. would have found themselves in the Police Court. Counsel read Sections 51 and 60 of the Insolvency Act, and urged that the insolvents had clearly brought themselves under the provisions thereof.

His Lordship: What do you ask me to do?

Mr. Wadia: I ask your Lordship to send this gentleman to jail under either of these Sections. Continuing, counsel said the insolvents had been guilty of suppressing correspondence and copy books also. As to the charge of reckless trading, the learned counsel said the old firm commenced business in 1898 without any capital, and ended very badly with liabilities to the extent of six to eight lakhs, and assets three or four lakhs. The new firm commenced business with a capital of Rs. 61,000, but were penniless in a few months and monies had to be borrowed. In 1905, the firm suffered heavy losses in opium and yarn, and yet they withdrew about Rs. 70,000 for their household expenses and comforts. They put all the bad debts in the accounts, and carried them forward from year to year, and if they had not been so carried forward, there would not have been a pie to the credit of the firm. Then the question was, whether the frauds committed by Vania at Shanghai were known to Talati and Co. The private letters and telegrams had, unfortunately, been missing, or else it would have clearly appeared that Vania's complicity was known to Talati and Co. Had Vania alone been concerned in the frauds, he would never have mentioned them to Talati and Co., and the latter would never have known anything about them. In support of this statement, the learned counsel referred to and read several letters and telegrams that had passed between Vania and the Bombay firm. In November 1908, Ruttonji went to the manager of the Yokohama Bank and deposited the title deeds of his Matheran bungalow and his Duncan Road property; and so it would appear that he was well aware of all that had occurred in connection with the 923 bales of yarn. The learned counsel submitted that on no account should the insolvents be given the benefit of the Act.

Mr. Davar then addressed the Court on behalf of the insolvents. The man who was really responsible for the mischief in the case was Mr. Kapadia, the first creditor, who had now disappeared from the case. He had been examining the books in the Official Assignee's office for about a year; and it was he who had misled his learned friend and those who instructed him. The learned counsel said this was a criminal trial; and the strictest proof should be required regarding every allegation made against the insolvents. Vania had been made a tool by Kapadia; and he had made allegations of fraud against the Talatis, fraud which he himself had committed at Shanghai. The proposition of law laid down by his learned friend was monstrous. It amounted to this, Vania had committed a fraud in this instance and that; therefore hang Talati for it? Arguments had been advanced in this case to mislead justice, not as they were expected to be made in the interests of justice. The learned counsel referred to an item in the accounts which seemed to have been concocted in the Official Assignee's office in Bombay. And the author of it must have been Vania. The opposing creditors insisted upon pursuing this policy—"Vania has committed this fraud; we don't want him; let us have Talati to be hanged! When the firm's books arrived in Bombay the Talatis examined them and discovered the frauds committed by him. He then turned round and said portions of the books had been written by Kharras and Madon; and he refused to write them unless he was paid for the work. In reference to an item of Rs. 35,900, the learned counsel argued by reference to the books that Vania must have pocketed a portion of the amount, and paid the rest to Afsar or somebody else. The learned counsel explained the course of business followed for years between the pearl merchants and the Talatis; and tried to show that there was not the least fraudulent intention on the part of the latter in relation to the pearls parcel. The people who asked for an inference of fraud had not dared to appear in the witness box although it was their duty to prove every link in the fraud.

At this stage, further enquiry was adjourned till Tuesday next.

The "Observer" states:—"We are authorised to say that there is no truth whatever for the statement in a morning paper to the effect that Lord Morley 'is not likely to face the task of administering the affairs of India through another year.'"

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED IMPORTATION OF COCAINE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was proceeded with in which Abkari Inspector Mr. Chandhy charged Dr. N. A. DeSilva of the Oriental Pharmacy at Byculla, with importing cocaine valued at Rs. 4,000. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; Mr. D. B. Binning, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Gadihoke, Pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. J. D. Ghandi, Abkari Inspector, deposed that the Collector had not given the accused any permission to import cocaine. Witness went on board the steamer on the 20th ultimo, accompanied by Mr. Lorimer. The box, which was covered with cloth and addressed to the accused was produced. A punch was called, and the box was on being opened was found to contain cocaine. He seized the parcel and took it to the Customs House. He then took the box to the Oriental Pharmacy, which he searched. He then arrested the accused, whom he handed over to the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that he took the box to the Oriental Pharmacy to show it to the accused, who said he knew nothing about cocaine. He searched the Pharmacy and arrested the accused under the orders of the Assistant Collector of Customs. He did not find anything in the Pharmacy to suggest that the accused had any thing to do with the importation of cocaine.

Mr. H. Lorimer, Inspector in the Preventive Service deposed that he went on board the steamer on the 27th instant. The ship was within the limits of the port and everything was considered to be imported when ships entered the limits of the port.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said he could not say if the cocaine could be said to have been imported into Karachi when the ship touched that harbour. He could not suggest that the accused could have imported a parcel of that size without the Customs knowing of it. No parcel of cocaine of that size had ever been seized before.

Examined by the Court, witness said that he had on going on board put the question whether there was any parcel addressed to the accused, because he had received certain information.

Sub-Inspector Ryon deposed that he saw the accused on the Ballard Pier on the day in question.

The accused stated that he knew nothing about the parcel.

Mr. Binning said that he would make an application for a Commission to Busreh to examine the person to whom the accused had written enclosing a letter. His client was not responsible for a parcel that any person might choose to send him. Again the parcel was handed over at Busreh not by the person whom the accused had written to, but by a quarantine officer.

Mr. Binning applied to be heard as to whether the Court should give an opinion whether any "prima facie" case had been made out.

The application was refused, the Court declining to give any opinion at that stage.

His Worship ordered a Commission to Busreh to examine Arton De Dunha.

ALLEGED MAN-SLAUGHTER

SUPERINTENDENT SAUNDERSON yesterday charged Aliarkhan, a Pathan with murdering Jondin Khudabux, a Mahomedan, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

The Police inquiries revealed the details of the case as under; a dispute arose between the accused and a few Hindustani Mahomedans, on Thursday morning, in connection with some purchases they were making in the Peeroo Havildar, Lane. A fight ensued and the townsmen and residents of the locality interfered and separated the parties. The accused left the place, it has been alleged, saying that he would see them again. About 5 p. m. the accused went to the house occupied by the Hindustani Mahomedans. He was then armed with a stick. Not finding any of his enemies there the accused was coming out of the house when he met Joudeen, whom he assaulted with his stick; knocked him down and then kicked him. The police on being informed repaired to the scene and arrested the accused. Joudeen was found lying in an unconscious state and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The case was adjourned.

An enquiry was opened by Mr. G. F. Chalk at the hospital yesterday morning, when after the body was identified further enquiry was adjourned.

THE FIRE IN THE FORT.

Official Report.

IN his report to Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Standford gives the following account of the Modikhana Fire:—

A fire broke out on the first storey of a two storeyed house belonging to Hormusji Sorabji Ratliwala, and situated at Mody street, Fort, at about 5-45 p. m. on the 1st instant and resulted in the whole of the interior of the building gutted. The first floor was used as a workshop for the manufacture of furniture and that floor and the garret above were unoccupied. The whole place was closed up at 5 o'clock. The alarm of fire was given by a Parsee gentleman living close by and the Fort fire brigade engine was soon on the scene of the fire quickly followed by other Municipal fire engines. One of the horses drawing the Byculla fire engine dropped dead at Mint Road while proceeding to the fire. By 7 p.m. the fire was entirely put out. The owner

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL POONA.

The annual sseech-day and prize giving of the above school took place in the Infant School-room adjoining St. Mary's Church on Monday, 30th September. There was a large gathering of the parents and friends of the children, and the children themselves, all prettily dressed, made quite an assemblage of young ladies of all ages and sizes. Miss Clarke, who was attended by Captain Sullivan, A. D. C., arrived in a motor-car and was received by the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, Colonel McCloghry, and the Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton, the Chaplain of St. Mary's, and took her seat on the dimly-lighted stage, where she was presented with a beautiful bouquet on behalf of the children.

The Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton read the report of the Schools for the past year. He said:

Before proceeding to the Report of the last year's work, I should like to make a short preface about the history of our School and its work in past years. For the last 30 years the St. Mary's Diocesan High School has been in the hands of the Community of the Sisters of St. Mary the Virgin., Wantage, to whom it was entrusted by the Bishop and Managing Committee in 1878. This was done at the request of the parents of the children then attending the School.

The School is under the supervision of the Bishop of Bombay, who is Visitor and the Chaplain of Poona who is Honorary Secretary. For the boarding establishment in connection with the School the Sisters are entirely responsible. Our aim is to make the School in all respect as much like an English High School as possible. With this end in view the children are encouraged to enter for the Cambridge Local Examinations. It is to St. Mary's School that the distinction belongs of presenting the first candidates for these examinations in this Presidency. Since 1904, 59 candidates have been presented, of whom 47 have been successful, 27 of these being seniors. In each successive year the School has had the largest number of passes in the Presidency, this year a further advance is being made in presenting 3 candidates for the Higher Local in addition to ten other candidates. The girls are also prepared for the Trinity College of Music Examinations, and for the Bombay School of Art. Attached to the High School is a Normal Class for the training of teachers, which has been at work for six years. In this period 17 Junior Certificates have been gained, and 6 Senior, and we have no failure to record. We should like to obtain a larger number of students in this class, as there is a constant demand for trained teachers, and we cannot meet the frequent applications to supply them. At present the students number 10. The Normal Class is opened to teachers from other schools, and some 4 or 5 have availed themselves of the training thus offered. We will now pass to the work of the last year. The Report of the Inspection held last November really falls within the scope of our review to-day, and as the Inspector has not yet paid his annual visit for 1908, we must fall back upon the last Report for his criticism of our work. After quoting from the Inspector's Report and reading the list of School successes, the Honorary Secretary said, before concluding the Report, one very important duty remains. It is to express most cordially and unreservedly our deep sense of obligation and our fullest gratitude to the Sisters and to all the members of their staff for the patient, devoted and conscientious work, the success of which is eloquently shown by the records of the Report. Only half the success of the School's work can, after all, be shown on the sheets of an Inspector's report, or in the examination lists. There remains all that has been done for the moral and religious character of the children, and the unfolding of all the higher affections and sympathies which have been accomplished under the wise love and care of the Sisters and their staff. We are grateful to Mrs. Barrett for her assiduous care as Matron in the little ones' dormitory; to Miss Carvalho, to whose hard work the excellent results in the Music Examinations are due; to Miss Wood for her patience and skill in the Drawing Classes; and in connection with the Infant School we must thank Miss Lacey for that happy skill of hers which has caused such high praise for the Infants' department from the Inspector, and such regard for herself from the children and parents. To the other members of the staff our thanks are given individually in no less degree, though one does not mention them by name. In conclusion I must mention one cause for regret. It is that, in spite of the efforts made to provide a sound education, we have to face a decrease of members. The present number on the School Register is 83. But there is accomodation for 30 or 40 more. With the present number it is hardly possible to meet current expenditure, and quite impossible to give adequate salaries to the assistant-staff, or to make improvements in furniture and teaching apparatus. We wish to bring the work of the School more prominently before the Presidency and hope that even when parents are transferred from Poona they will still arrange for their girls to continue as pupils of St. Mary's High School. We wish finally to thank all who have honoured the School by so kindly coming here this afternoon, and those friends who contributed towards the purchase of the prizes which are to be distributed (Applause).

After the reading of the report the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. I. E., said he had been asked to say a few words relative to the Schools, and he had great pleasure in complying with the request. In the course of his speech he drew attention to the excellent work the School had been doing in Poona for over thirty years. He said that it was a great feat for a school in these days to make its way with nothing more to depend on than the Government grant and the fees of its pupils. This, he understood, was only possible because the community of St. Mary received no other remuneration for their work than accommodation and board for the Sisters. He desired to ask those present to do what they could do to increase the number of pupils, so that all the available accommodation might be filled. At present the School could only just pay its way.

If all the available accommodation was occupied there would be money to improve the school furniture and outfit and also to pay more substantial salary to some of the assistant staff. He asked that those who could, would help the School. He said that on the other side of Poona there was an institution, the Fergusson College, which had active canvassers on its behalf and there was no reason why that school should not do the same. In conclusion, he spoke of the excellent teaching in the School.

Miss Clarke then graciously distributed the prizes, the Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton reading the names of the successful children, who came up smiling, and received the applause of the packed audience. On the dais were Captain Sullivan, the Honble Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Colonel Weallens, Colonel and Mrs. McCloghry, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Prior, etc.

They came down among the audience and the girls performed Haydn's Toy Symphony.

Before Miss Clarke left Colonel McCloghry thanked Miss Clarke most heartily for her presence there that evening and for the graceful part she had performed there. He knew he was echoing the sentiments of all the grown-ups that were present. On behalf of the children he desired to thank Miss Clarke also. He felt that the children would long remember that afternoon, when the prizes and their intrinsic worth had long been forgotten, or the kind and gracious way in which they had been presented. On behalf of the children he must sincerely thank Miss Clarke for her presence (Loud applause).

PARSI INFLUENCE ON INDIAN ECONOMICS.

Whilst proposing the toast of "The Parsi Community" at the Parsi banquet held in London on the 13th September, Mr. P. C. Tarapore, F. R. G. S., dilated on the present industrial situation in India. He observed that it was useful, on occasions like the present, to look backward into the face of the past, to realise the position in which they stood to-day, and to prepare themselves for the years to come. The Parsis had filled an important place in building up the trade and commerce of the vast peninsula which they adopted as their motherland centuries ago. The restrictions imposed by custom and usage since the Epic period of Ayran civilisation, deterred most of the Indian people from visiting foreign countries and fully opening up international trade connections with foreign markets. The first visible expansion of their oversea trade was due in a striking measure to the enterprise displayed by pioneers of the type of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in crossing the waters and undertaking perilous voyages to distant lands before the advent of steam navigation. Mainly as a result of such enterprise, aided by the facilities brought to their country by Western civilisation, the raw produce of India had during the last century found ever-increasing markets in all the continents of the globe. Of course the Parsis did not command the exclusive privilege of conducting these exports, first, because the other races of India had rapidly advanced in commerce and secondly, because the qualities of enterprise, of industry, and of tact which had distinguished their forefathers, did not shine forth with equal prominence in the national character of their people. What the Parsis needed most at the present moment was a commercial awakening, or he should rather say, re-awakening. This did not merely mean that they should confine themselves to carrying on export business with the same activity as their predecessors, but that they should co-operate with their Hindu and Mahomedan fellow-countrymen in performing another serious duty which lay at their door, and to which their worthy Chairman, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree had, among others, earnestly tried to open their eyes, viz., to make India into a greater manufacturing country than she was to-day (Cheers). For generations past India had presented the sad spectacle of a reservoir receiving water through a feeding pipe at one end and passing it out through an exhaust pipe at the other. When their venerable leader, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji (Cheers) awakened them to the problems affecting the poverty of India, they scarcely realised that the greatest invasion of her wealth came from within rather than from without. The natural resources of Japan were not so abundant as those of India, but whilst Japan had valiantly fought against her physical drawbacks and become one of the most important manufacturing centres of the world, India with her varied temperatures, her rich minerals, her luxuriant fields her beautiful forests, and above all her cheap labourers, still drew upon foreign skill and enterprise for products even of elementary manufacture. Parsis could do a great deal, with the help of applied chemistry, physics and mechanics, to contribute towards a true industrial regeneration of their country. They rejoiced to find, in this connection, that the promoters of the proposed Parsi Central College wished to make the teaching of industrial sciences an important part of its work, and that Mr. T. K. Gujjar, whose scientific labours had rendered more useful service to India than the speeches of a hundred politicians, had promised his valuable co-operation towards that end. The facts and figures given by him in the course of a recent interview with a representative of the "Parsi," proved conclusively the great economic value of a practical scientific training. It was high time that the Parsi community should discontinue passing its existence like Diogenes, and extended its energies and enterprise in those directions from which alone prosperity could be brought home to a people in these days of rivalry and keen competition. (Hear, hear). And inasmuch as the paths they had to tread for the attainment of this goal were strictly constitutional, their activities in this channel would be perfectly consistent with a sense of loyalty to their Government, and at the same time would entitle them to the lasting gratitude of their fellow-countrymen in the land which had for centuries past formed the peaceful asylum of their race. (Cheers).

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE SEPT. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr Justice E F Caspersz, B Cov
Mr G Macartney, C I E, B
Mr P H Lee, B
Mr W N Maw, B
Mr J K Bateson, M Cov
Rev J D Gordon, Bo
Capt H C Szczepanski, I A
Second Lieut R W Barker, Unattached List, for I A

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col P Hehir, I M S, B, 4 mo study leave from 1/10/08
Major J G Hulbert, I M S, B, 5 mo furl
Capt J J Urwin, I M S, B 2 mo 5 days' furl
Mr E H Blakeley, B Cov, 2 mo 1 day's furl
Mr H Z Darrah, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr W S Coutts, B Cov, 5 days' furl
M R V Russell, B Cov, 1 mo M C
Mr H M Lawrie, B Cov, 8 days' furl
Mr F MacBlaine, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr D H Lees, B Cov, 5 days' furl
Mr B Adarji, B, 4 days extraordinary leave, without pay
Mr E S Strong, B 1 mo furl
Mr A J Wells, B, 6 mo M C
Mr E F Vicary, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H R Walton, B, 6 weeks' furl in lieu of 3 mo already granted
Mr S Babington, B, 2 days' furl
Mr T Butler, B, 1 mo furl
Mr Wigfull Boycott, B 6 mo M C
Mr R A Nelson, M, furl commuted into furl on M C and extended 6 mo
Mr E T Frison, Bo, 2 days' furl
Rev W J M Kennelly Bo, 10 days' extraordinary leave, without pay.
Rev J D Gordon, Bo, 1 year on private affairs
Brig Gen C Powell, C B I A, 3 weeks.
Col F Churchill, St Pay, 6 mo M C
Major S B Grimston deputy assistant adjutant general, 3rd Div, 6 weeks' M C
Major H R Blore, deputy assistant adjutant, general, Lahore 10 days.
Major E L C Berger, 69 Punj 6 mo M C
Capt H E Stanger Leathes, I M S, 3 mo M C
Lieut G J J Cavendish, 97 Deccan I, 14 days
Lieut T D H Hackett, 32 Lrs. 3 mo M C
Lieut P D C Johnston, 8 Raj, 4 mo
Lieut P Beattie Crosle, 4 Raj 4 mo
Lieut D B Gray, 43 Prs, 1 mo
Lieut H S Stewart, 17 Cav, 3 mo M C
Lieut A L Morris, 17 Inf, 6 mo M C
Lieut G N Bignell, 29 Punj, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut B Hodgins, I A, B
Mr R V Ross ell, B Cov
Mr E R Neave, B Cov
Mr H L J Allanson, B Cov
Mr [illegible], B Cov
Mr [illegible]dale, B
Mr F O Bright B
Mr F O Oertel, B
Mr F W Collins, B
Capt G F McKenzie, B
Mrs J Gilbertson, B
Mr E R Flwin, M C V
Mr J E Mc[illegible], Bo
Major F H Peterson, D S O, 42 Sikh Pnr
Lieut C B Gerd, 129 Prs

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," and by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The Revd. Father Hegglin, S.J., delivered a lecture in the Hall of the Catholic Library and Reading Room, Cavel Street, on Wednesday last. A large audience attended and the Revd Father Seither, S. J., was voted to the chair.

After some preliminary remarks upon the Bombay of our times in contrast to the state of the island during the first years of the English occupation, the lecturer entered upon the meaning of the word Sidi, which now is more or less synonymous with negro, but was originally a term of honour and respect, for it is derived from the Arabic "sayed," Lord, and the Semitic pronominal affix 'i' which is equivalent to 'mine', and it means, therefore, 'Lord mine', 'my lord.' Proceeding he briefly related how the Arabs used to carry off people of Abyssinia, whom they called Habshis, into slavery and turned them into Mahomedans; how these converts to Islam distinguished themselves in many ways as sailors on the Arab vessels, as soldiers and officials in the Mahomedan States of the Deccan and were then called Sidis, How they conquered the Island of Jingira for the king of Ahmednagar, how they became the captains of the Bijapur navy, and later on, the main support of the Mogul fleet on the Indian Ocean, and the most valiant opponents of the Marathas. The next topic was the relation of the Sidis to the English in Bombay and their use of the Bombay harbour for the shelter of their fleet during the monsoon. Touching slightly upon the disasterous policy, adopted by the East India Company against the Mogul Emperor in 1687 to obtain redress of wrongs, the lecturer next indicated the immediate cause of the attack of the Sidis upon Bombay. After a short reference to the fortifications of Bombay and the forces at the disposal of Governor Child, he narrated the frank demands of the Sidi Admiral, Kasim, his skilful landing at Sewrie at midnight, his occupation of the forts of Mazagon and Mahim, the miserable failure of Child's attack upon the Sidis, on Mazagon-hill, the taking of the Dongri fort and the bold march of Kasim, into the immediate neighbourhood of the Castle in the present fort. The siege carried on during the summer and the monsoon of 1689, the pitiful situation of the English in the Castle, the cruising of the Company's ships during October and November, the negotiations with the Mogul Emperor, the declaration of peace, and the final departure of the Sidis from the Island; were the events next described by the learned lecturer.

The attack of the Sidis was but the beginning of a period of the deepest depression, which the lecturer illustrated with striking details, but when better times set in with the union of the rival Companies in 1708, the English, made wiser by the experiences of the Sidi war, vigorously set about to strengthen the defences of the island. The lecture closed with the glaring contrast that now exists between the little state of Jinjira and the gigantic city of Bombay.

Be it added that two maps, kindly drawn by Father Blatton of St. Xavier's College for the Lecturer, contributed much to give an idea of the former seven islets of Bombay, and of the Castle.

The Revd. Chairman, Father Seither, having moved a hearty vote of thanks to the learned Lecturer for the very interesting discourse they had the pleasure of listening to, expressed the hope of all present, that at no distant date Father Hegglin would make it possible to give them another intellectual treat as he had done that evening.

A hearty vote of thanks to Revd Father Seither, S. J., for presiding at the lecture terminated the proceedings.

HARD TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I think the letter, signed "Gratitude" published by you gives a faithful and unexaggerated picture of the difficulties of clerical classes and of the state of things as regards prices etc. prevalent in the City of Bombay. How to make both ends meet is a problem which exercises severely the mind of every breadwinner. In Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., we have a Commissioner whose heart goes out in sympathy to the poor in their sufferings and difficulties. I, therefore, feel sure the appeal made in your journal will not fail to tell on him. I am confident if he represents the case of the Municipal servants to our Civic Fathers, they too will sympathise with the needy and the distressed and grant the relief prayed for.—Yours etc.

SYMPATHY.

From the 19th to the 25th ultime, 3 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 26 Native Christians, 517 Hindus, and 62 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 617. The death-rate was 62·9 per mille; the mean for the ten previous years being 50·9. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 79, fevers 168, bowel complaints 83, and other causes 187.

As Lord Curzon, who arrived in London on September 13, was motoring from the Metropolis to Hackwood Park, his residence near Basingstoke, his landaulette collided with another car which was travelling in the opposite direction. Lord Curzon received a nasty wound on the forehead and was very severely shaken, but after receiving medical attention was able to proceed to Sunningdale Station, where he took the train for Hackwood Park. The motors were greatly damaged, and obstructed the roadway for a considerable time. Lord Curzon is making satisfactory progress, but he is still confined to his bed. The chauffeur was uninjured. Eye-witnesses state that the other motor swerved from its course, and crashed with terrific force into his lordship's car. Lord Curzon, who, after the accident, was taken to a local chemist pending the arrival of a doctor, has promised to stand as godfather to the infant child of the chemist, which was born a short time before Lord Curzon's visit.

OF INTEREST.

In every newspaper in the country you will read statements made by people living in out-of-the-way places who are supposed to have been cured, or derived great benefit from some wonderful remedy or "cure-all."

But here in Bombay we only publish statements made by well-known doctors and citizens or, in other words, the testimony of your friends, neighbours and fellow-townsmen.

Dr. H. A. Nakhoda, L.M. & S., Tutor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, Dispensary Nagdevi St., says:—I find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills very reliable, my patients suffering from Kidney complaints soon recover by their use.

Good health is impossible if the kidneys are weak or diseased as they filter the liquid poisons out of the system that are the direct cause of irregular action of the heart, debility, dizziness, loss of memory and energy, backache and urinary trouble, and if neglected result in either diabetes or Bright's disease. The Pills are a specific for the kindneys and urinary organs only, and cure when all other remedies have failed.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for 11s. 10.8 0, or from Doan's Medicine, P. O Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper, you doubtless will be glad to have this booklet free.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

The area of relatively low pressure which was over the South of Central Provinces yesterday, disappeared in the Central parts of the country. Rainfall has ceased and clouds and humidity have decreased.

The rainfall due to the Bay Mansoon has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in North-East India, the East United Provinces. In the first two areas clouds are still moderate to heavy at many stations, while in the last area, skies are partially cleared.

The depression which was in Central Punjab yesterday, disappeared after giving rain and snow in Kashmir and skies are now clearing.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Moulmein one and a half inches; Bassein, two; Thayetmo, one; Toungoo and Jalpaiguri, three; Darbhanga, half; Gaya, three quarters; Hazaribagh one and a half; Srinagar and Gulmarg, one; Sonemarg, three quarters.

The air is damper than usual in North-West India and temperature is in defect in Upper India.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma and North-East India.

According to the Mail Steamer report, winds are still south-westerly over the Arabian Sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In Cts	Byculla nade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	73·01	70·00	70·12	52·70
Friday, 2nd October	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·0
Total.....	73·01	70·00	70·12	52·70
Up to same date last year...	92·74	97·17	98·22	99·52

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 2nd October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegram has been received from Rawalpindi. Moderate to heavy cloud has appeared in south-east Punjab but elsewhere skies remain clear. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average. Day temperature has fallen and is now low in the north and the south-west Punjab but normal over the rest of the division; night temperature is everywhere normal. Winds are northerly to south-easterly.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is equal to the average except for a defect in the maximum at Allahabad. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air contains the normal amount of moisture. Temperature has fallen slightly and is in defect during the day in Sind. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in south Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess in Cutch and the north of Gujarat and of West Central India but is equal to or below the average over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal. Winds are south-south-easterly at Dwarka and south-westerly to north-westerly at the other stations.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports a light fall of rain. Skies are now clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal. Winds are southwesterly to north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly clouded in the south. Humidity has decreased slightly and is now normal or in defect. Temperature is generally equal to the average. Winds are northerly at Karwar and easterly elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Heavy cloud persists at Hyderabad and cloud has increased in the central parts of the Bombay Deccan and it is now moderate there while over the rest of the division skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is generally normal during the day but lower than usual at night in the north Bombay Deccan. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

General Remarks.—Both the areas of the low pressure noticed yesterday have disappeared and practically no rainfall has been reported to-day.

Weather is fine over nearly the whole of the area.

P & O. Mail Steamer Report.—s. s. "Arcadia," which left Aden on the 27th September 1908, experienced from Longitude 55° E. to Longitude 69° E. light to moderate south-westerly or west-south-westerly wind thence to arrival calms. She has occasionally cloudy weather and slight westerly swell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 2nd October was 29·863 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Sanitary Association will give a prize of Rs. 100 for the best Essay in English on the "Abatement of overcrowding in Bombay."

RULES FOR COMPETITION.

(a).—The Essay should be sent to the Honorary Secretary by December 1st 1908.

(b).—The name of the author should not be given, but the Essay to be sent under a "Nom-de-Plume."

(c).—The Essay is limited to 100 foolscap pages typed on one side of ½ sheet exclusive of drawing and should show a practical knowledge of Public Health and the customs, habits and conditions of the people and the remedy suggested must be in harmony with these conditions.

This prize Essay will be published.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BELTS AND JABOTS.

No record of fashion would be complete without a word or two on the subject of the new belts, and the importance with which the conturieres and tailors see fit to invest these items has driven the fact home that all novelties of this description will be duly weighed in the balance this autumn. Although half the new skirts are brought up above the waist-line the other half depend on the belt or sash for their supreme finish, and among the new examples are ceintures of jade-green leather, as supple as cashmere or satin, which is cut into a long raw-edged strip, sewn with medallions of leather to match which in their turn are encrusted with huge pale blue mock scarabs.

RUST-RED AND BROWN.

This vogue for the scarab as an embellishment to the belt of to-day is carried a long way, and when the real examples are sunk into leather dyed the glowing greenish-blue tint of the genuine article, the effect is excellent, while the cost of this accessory puts it in the light of a distinct luxury. As a matter of fact, however, the colours of the mock scarabs vary according to the colour of the belt, and the alliance of rust-red leather or dove grey leather with great scarabs in burnt orange or brown is high in favour at the present moment.

SUEDE RIBBON.

Another belt which is fashioned on a different plan, is that made of little squares of suede in rich tones of emerald, chestnut, wine colour, or purple. These squares are linked together by means of huge eyelet holes bored in the suede and covered with gilt casings, through which a wide black silk ribbon is threaded in and out, and brings the belt to a meeting point in front, with a large bow tied with as much care and precision as the bows which decorated the shoes of a professor of dancing half a century ago. A point which is a little surprising is the absence of the buckle, which this year is to play such a large and important part where every item of the toilette is concerned.

JABOTS OF SNOW-WHITE LAWN AND RIBBON.

This omission on the part of those responsible for the new belts is amply made up for by the leading role which will be monopolised by the buckle in relation to the new jabots. Where the high Napoleonic collars of the smart coats for the coming season come to an abrupt termination—namely, about two inches on each side of the collar—a huge jabot of snow-white lawn or gauffered lisse is inserted to fill up the hiatus, and the majority of these are caught down with a large bow of black satin, the knot of which is thrust through a smooth gilt buckle. In Paris this finish to the toilette has found great favour, and helps to balance the enormous hat with its interminable feather, to secure which well-dressed Parisiennes are cheerfully parting with small fortunes.

FIG-GREEN AND PURPLE.

Wonderful effects have been gained by the alliance of fig green with a soft reddish purple in the construction of the new picture hats. The first-mentioned shade is used for the stretched frame of the hat itself, composed of the ubiquitous corded silk, the rib of which suggests a happy mean between corduroy and poplin, while the soft beaver or mouffion lining is introduced in the purple tone. The trimming of the hat consists of one giant fig-green feather, encircling the crown like an enormous ruche, and falling in a long curling end over the shoulder.

MOTORS IN BOMBAY.

An Inspection and Higher Fees.

In May last the President of the Corporation received the following letter from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department:—

"I am directed to state that, in view of the fact that the number of motor vehicles in the Bombay Presidency and more especially in the City of Bombay is already very large and is steadily increasing, Government have decided that it is necessary, in the interests of the public safety, to entertain an expert staff for the inspection of motor vehicles and for carrying on other work connected with them in Bombay and the districts of Poona and Satara. As the great majority of motor vehicles is in the City of Bombay, it is proposed that the special staff should be under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and should consist of two Officers (with one clerk on Rs. 60 per mensem) to be graded, the Senior as a Superintedent and the Junior as an Inspector in the Bombay City Police Force, with the pay and allowances of those grades. These Officers will, for the greater part of the year, carry on their work in Bombay, but one of them will be from time to time deputed to any place in the Mofussil where his services may be required by the District Magistrate. They will also have certain duties to perform in connection with the Arms and Ammunition and Explosive Branches of the Bombay City Police Force. 2. The net cost of the scheme comes to about Rs. 9,820 per annum to be shared between Government (in respect of the Mofussil work and the Police work in Bombay City) and the Corporation (in respect of the work in Bombay City connected with the Motor Vehicles Act). 3 I am to request that you will inform Government whether the Bombay Municipal Corporation have any objection to the introduction of the scheme on which the understanding that, so far as can be estimated at present, the share of the cost falling to the Bombay Municipality will be about Rs. 2,000 per annum which will be recovered from the fee receipts to be credited to the Municipality under Section 4 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1904, as amended by Section 24 of Bombay Act III of 1907."

In reply the following letter was sent by the Commissioner:

"With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 25th June last, forwarding for remarks copy of Government letter dated the 2nd May, Judicial Department, enquiring whether the Corporation have any objections to the entertainment of an expert staff for the inspection of Motor Vehicles, &c. in Bombay, I have the honour to state that the disbursements on account of the Land Conveyance Licenses Establishment during last year amounted to Rs. 18,49·10-4, while the actual realizations from License fees was Rs. 17,151-10 10. Notwithstanding this excess of expenditure over the revenue, it is now proposed to strengthen the Establishment, and if the proposal is given effect to the share of the cost the Municipality will have to bear, will be a further sum about Rs. 2,650 per annum. Taking the receipts from Motor Licenses alone for the last two years, the figures stand as under:—

1906-07	... ...	Rs. 1,682
1907-08	... ...	„ 450

I am not in a position to account for the large falling off in 1907-08, but I understand, that the receipts for 1908-07 include large arrears recoveries The Motor Vehicles Act, as amended by Act III of 1907, contemplates some return of receipts to the Municipality, but as matters stand the expenditure is higher than the income, and I cannot recommend the acceptance of the proposal of Government unless the Public Land Conveyance and the Motor Vehicles Acts are amended with a view to higher License fees being levied, and until the actual working of the Acts fees defray the expenditure now being incurred."

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

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Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developements and achievements in modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and waste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and bodily weakness, general and complete failure of nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the wonted duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Brain up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores lost losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had become a worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO BRAIN FOOD" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direct ion of His Majesty's Hom. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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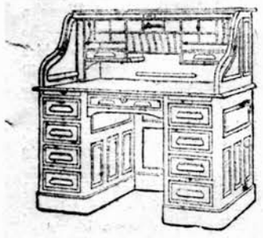
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KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and CRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS the ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
When frequently used.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
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Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GOLF WEEK.

THE last item on the programme, arranged by the Golf Committee, was started yesterday with the first nine holes of the Bogey Foursomes played under handicap. The morning was a perfect one for player, yet a glance at the cards returned will show a complete triumph on the part of the Colonel and indeed in only two instances were pairs found to keep on level terms with him. Messrs. Cargill and McKenzie, aided by a 5 start, which enabled them to take strokes during the first round at the first, third and seventh holes, returned one of the all squares; whilst Messrs Pechey and Tennant with an allowance of a couple of strokes in the 18 holes did excellently to share this place and this pair played the best golf of the day. Following close came no less than five sets of players, whose cards show a return of only one down. Strangely enough, no one returned a two down card. To-day the last nine holes will be played off and any pairs who are at present as much as four down, have quite a good opportunity of returning something good enough to win one of the three prizes awarded for this part of the competition. Some excuse may be found for the comparatively poor returns whilst the general state of the course is excellent, the long tufty grass, surrounding the green has the effect of making accurate approaching almost impossible, and at several of the holes a good deal of luck is necessary to get near the hole from the short approach shots.

		H'cap for 18 holes.
W P Pechey G F D Tennant	all square	—2
H C Cargill H McKenzie	all square	—5
A E Boyd S R McDonald	1 down	—2
A L S Roberts J H Hardie	1 down	—2
A E Lord H F Busch	1 down	—5
A Tosh D N Lawrie	1 down	—8
T Margoliouth J J Home	1 down	—14
R D England D A Cuthbert	3 down	—2
Major Anderson R Aitken	3 down	—2
J Robertson M Innes Ker	3 down	—3
H T Gorrie P W Cresswell	3 down	—6
T Blunt T Barraclough	3 down	—11
C A Russ E E Coombs	4 down	—1
H E Harrington A P Stewart	4 down	—8
E B Ousley L Thacker	4 down	—11
P M D Sanderson H G Wheeler	5 down	—5
A Cameron A H Compton	5 down	—8
W L Shaw A Foulkes	5 down	—16
T D Parry W E Holl	6 down	—9
J Moir H E D Simon	6 down	—15
R P Scott J A Hay	7 down	—4
A H Froom E Walker	8 down	—14

CRICKET.

The following will play for the Gymkhana vs. Central India to-day at 12-30 and Monday at 11-30:—

Messrs. J. S. Milne, C. G. Stileman, P. M. D. Sanderson, Lieut. F. M. Townend, Messrs. E. C. Reid, F. J. Clark, Capt. F. Wilson, Messrs, C. H. Hewlett, C. D. Baker and Commdt, D, F. Vines.

The Central India XI includes Messrs. Joy, Stow, Whatford, Swies, Waterfield and Major Cunningham,

FOOTBALL.

Madras Gymkhana.

RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 2.

The third game in the Madras Rugby Football Tournament was played on the Island, yesterday evening, between Calcutta and the Royal Field Artillery from St. Thomas' Mount.

The former started scoring early in the game. After dropping a neat goal, from the penalty awarded in the front of the Gunners goal, Calcutta added two tries and two more goals, before "half time."

Afterwards Calcutta added another goal, two more tries and then the efforts of the Gunners was rewarded by their obtaining a try, but the kick for goal failed and Calcutta won by 4 goals, 1 dropped, 1 penalty, 2 tries and 27 points to 1 try of the Gunners.

Calcutta will now meet the "Leicesters" in the Final on Saturday next.

MR. FENTON, from leave, officiates as Commissioner of Multan, vice Mr. Merk, who rejoins the Imperial Legislative Council in Calcutta.

THE Ibrahimkhel Kharotas, Afghans of Ningrahar, raided Nilana, in the Kurrum Valley, last week, killing two men and carrying off a shepherd and a large number of sheep.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Medical Testimonials of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 2.—Capt. Tilney, A.I.R., from Sydney.
Capt. Russels, I. F. Art., from Australia.
Lieut. Bowes, 68th Dur. L.I., from Lucknow.
Major Barry, S. and T. Corps, from Dalhousie.
Lieut. Young, R.E., from England.
Lieut. Tiegler, R.F.A., from England.
Col. Livingston, the Black Watch, from Murree Hill.
Major Weedon, R.E., from England.
Capt. Hay, S.S.O., Meerut, from England.
Lt.-Col. Pearse, 2nd K.S.L.I., from England.
Capt. Sealy, 4th Gurkhas, from England.
Maj.-Gen. Pearson, Staff, from England.
Capt. Martin, R.A.M.C., from Poona.
Lieut. Fanshawe, R.A., from Colombo.
Capt. Montreon, 84th Batty., R.F.A., from Karachi.
Capt. Hamilton, the Royal Scots, from Colombo.
Capt. Bradbridge, 1st Wilts Regt., from Jhansi.
Lieut. Cunliffe, Worcester Regt., from Ahmednagar.
Lieut. Polly, 3rd Horse, from New Zealand.
Lt.-Col. Lawless, R.F.A., from Kamptee.
Capt. Perrin, 87th Punjahis, from England.
Lt.-Col. Watson, Devon Regt., from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 2.—Major Hawkins, S. and T. Corps, to Lucknow.
Capt. Russell, R. H. A., to Lucknow.
Major Barry, S. and T. Corps, to England.
Lieut. Tiegler, R.F.A., to Bareilly.
Col. Livingston, the Black Watch, to England.
Capt. Hay, S.S.O., to Meerut.
Major Weedon, R.E., to Bareilly.
Capt. Tealy, 4th Gurkhas, to Bakloh.
Major-General Pearson, Staff, to Bakloh.
2nd-Lieut. Black, 1st Essex Regt., to Thayetmyo.
2nd-Lieut. Ward, 1st Essex Regt., to Thayetmyo.
Lieut. Pollock, R.E., to Mhow.
Capt. Martin, R.A.M.C., to Poona.
Capt. Tilney, 1st A.I.R., to Allahabad.
Lieut. Fanshawe, R.A., to Poona.
Col. Turner, R.A., to Karachi.
Lieut.-Col. Lawless, R.F.A., to Neemuch.
Capt. Montreson, R.F.A., to Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, OCTOBER 2.

The detachment of the 123rd Outram's Rifles, under the Command of Lieut. McKenzie, stationed here on garrison duty, will proceed on or about the 20th instant to Ahmednagar to join the Regiment. It will be relieved by a detachment of the 108th Native Infantry from Deesa.

In order to preserve his Taluka intact, the Durbar Shri Lakhman Walla, of Thana Devli, has adopted Kumar Umra Walla of Luni as his heir, by the permission of Government. The boy is 12 years old and is studying in the Rajkumar College, at Rajkot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

The following postings are notified:—

PESHAWAR DIVISION.

Major J. C. Weir, Captain J. S. Gill.

RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Fletcher, Major M. H. C. Holt, Captain B. Watts and Lieuts. A. C. Elliott, E. M. Middleton and D. T. McCarthy.

LAHORE DIVISION.

Lieut.-Colonel E. Butt to the Command Station Hospital, Lahore Cantonment. Lieut.-Colonel M. O. D. Braddell to the Command Station Hospital, Ambala. Lieut-Colonel W. B. Day, Majors S. H. Withers, E. C. Anderson, A. S. Thompson, S. A. Archer, and E. T. Morgan, Captain B. F. Wingate, Lieuts. A. H. Heslop, D. H. Corbett, W. E. C. Lunn, W. W. Boyce, F. D. Bradish, C. W. Bowle, T.H. Scott, W. Mitchell, (with 2nd Liverpool Regiment), O. R. McEwen, Major S. J. Girving and C. W. S. Whitestone, Captains W. P. Gwynn, J. Mathews and H. Herrick.

MHOW DIVISION.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Geddes to the Command Station Hospital, Jubbulpore.

Major B. W. R. Realey O'Swabey, R. F. E. Austin, E. W. Bliss, Captain J. S. Barbour and Lieutenants E. B. Lathbury, J. R. Foster, T. W. Browne, and Jno. P. Langrishe, with 5th Dragoon Guards.

POONA DIVISION.

Major F. J. Wade Browne and S. W. Sweetham, Captains H. K. Palmer, H. M. Nicholls, H. F. Shea, Lieutenants C. Scaife, O. C. P. Crooke, J. A. Bennett, H. A. Howell

MEERUT DIVISION.

Major H. J. Pocock, Captain J. D. S. Macpherson and L. C. L. Parker, Lieutenant D. Courts, Lieut. A. C. Amy, with 1st Royal Scots and J. L. Wood, 4th Worcester Regiment.

LUCKNOW DIVISION.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Morris, H. N. Thompson, A. S. O., to the Command Station Hospital, Lucknow, and Lt.-Col. A. T. J. Lilly, Majors R. J. B. Lackham and F. E. Guntur, Captains P. H. O'Reilly, W. R. Blackwell and A. H. Safford, Lieut. W. F. Loughnan, W. J. Thompson, E.C. Phelan, C. H. Denyer, F. S. Casement and R. D. O'Connor.

SECUNDERABAD DIVISION.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Powell, Major J. W. Bullen, J. C. Connor, A. D. Shanahan and E. W. Slayter, Captains E. T. Inkson and E. F. G. L. Estrange, Lieutenants M. J. Lochrin, E. D. Gaddell, J. P. A. Bracken, C. Kelly, G. F. Rudkin, H. W. Farebrother, M. O. Wilson and B. Johnson.

BURMA DIVISION.

Captain G. M. Goldsmith and Lieutenant W. B. Purdon.

THE Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam attach much importance to the construction of a light railway from Nowgong Town to Kampur Station on the Assam-Bengal Railway, so as to link up the railway, the town of Nowgong and the river, and tap as many of the tea gardens as possible. This has been a pressing need for many years, says the Allahabad paper, and will greatly benefit the district, as the town hitherto has been very isolated. The survey of the line will be carried out during the coming cold weather by the agency of the Assam-Bengal Railway. The alignment has been drawn with the object of serving the most thickly-populated part of the country, and as many tea gardens as possible. The length of the proposed line will be about 50 miles, and it is estimated to cost about Rs. 10 lakhs.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Improved Prospects in U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

The numbers under famine relief throughout India have now fallen to 140,000, of whom 68,000 are in the United Provinces 34,000 in the Central Provinces and 26,000 in Bengal.

The United Provinces report this week states that rain, which has fallen in the eastern districts of Oudh should relieve anxiety with regard to the autumn crops and spring sowings, except in areas where the late rice has already been seriously injured by drought, and no more separate famine telegrams will be submitted, but fever has become very prevalent, especially in the western districts where free distribution of quinine is being widely extended.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 30th September:—

Good rain during week in parts Konkan, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar and Kolhapur, moderate in part Surat, Nasik and Ahmednagar and slight in parts Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh and Gujarat Native States. Rainfall generally sufficient and beneficial, but more needed in parts Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, and Kanara, Khandesh Nasik, Dharwar, Baroda, Palanpur and Kolhapur. Standing crops slightly damaged by insects in parts Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier and Baroda, and suffering from want of moisture in parts West Khandesh, Nasik and Dharwar. Crops in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting in progress in parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Konkan, Khandesh, Belgaum, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Broach, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Sowing continues in parts Ahmedabad, Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar and Gujarat and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Nasik, Poona and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cutch. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary, except in Gujarat where fallen. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 30 to 40 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 50 per cent., in Konkan 23 to 33 per cent., in Deccan 36 to 52 per cent. and in Karnatak 27 to 50 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 19th instant: Gratuitous—Panch Mahals 555, West Khandesh 1,450, Nasik 1,995, Ahmednagar 2,419, Poona 333, Sholapur 1,489, Bijapur 695, Jath 106.

PUBLIC WORKS POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

Mr. C. Pratt, from leave, officiates as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, E. B. S. Railway, relieving Rai Sahib Rala Lam, who reverts to Executive Engineer.

Mr. W. R. Pearce, District Locomotive Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, receives step of promotion from to-day.

Mr. A. W. Wood is appointed by the Secretary of State to the Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department, and is posted to the Office of Examiner, P. W. D. Accounts, Punjab.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Cunningham, I.M.S., is posted temporarily to the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. H. M. Robinson, Government Advocate, Punjab, to officiate as Judge, Chief Court, Lower Burma, vice Mr. Ormond on furlough.

The Venerable the Archdeacon A. G. Luckman has two months' leave, from the 9th inst. Revd C. R. Rintoul, from Madras, is posted to the Lahore Diocese.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. J. Hutchinson is granted 12 months' leaves.

Captain R. N. Prisard becoming Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, Mr. E. V. Gabriel officiates temporarily as Resident Western States, Rajputana.

Recognition is notified of the appointment of Mr. E. A. Wakefield as United States Consul at Rangoon.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

H. Doyle, G. H. Mason, J. A. Rogers, H. C. Pownes, and J. E. R. Heppolette are admitted to the Assistant Surgeon Branch, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Captain A. T. Kirkwood has been granted eight months' leave from the 9th instant.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonels W. Prior, C. W. Jacob and A. W. Leonard to be Brevet-Colonel.

Retirements: Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. M. Stewart, I. A., from 15th August last, Lieutenant W. R. T. Norton, from 16th ultimo, and Honorary Captain L. Falkland, from yesterday.

LORD KITCHENER is expected at Lahore early next month on his way from Peshawar.

THE abstract of the proceedings of the Zamindar Association, Muzaffarnagar, is published condemning the anarchist movement.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers every where.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arcadia," Oct. 2.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Arcadia," Commander Wm. Hayward, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 18th September, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Abel, Mr and Mrs W C and infant
Alexander, Mr H R
Ata, Dr S A H
Barkley, Mr, Mrs and Infant
Blanc Mr S
Exley, Mr W
Green, Mr H A L
Godfrey, Mr G
Godfrey, Mrs G
Gall, Mrs
Ghamy, Dr A
Hall, Miss M S
Khan, Miss J A
Khan, Master E
Kennedy, Mr K A H
Lownie, Mr L
Mackenzie, Mr I
Penned, Dr R S
Storey, Mr O
Smith, Mr H B
Starck, Mr J
Telfer, Miss C F
Wyllie, Mr J R

FROM MARSEILLES.

Annesley, Major
Anstruther, Capt R
Abbey, Mr
Adam, Mr R J
Armstrong Mr A R B
Beevers, Mr L S
Burke, Mr W
Brooks, Mr W R P
Bigel, Mr C E
Beamon, Mr
Briggs, Mr
Breslauer, Mr L
Copeland, Mr J
Croft, Mr W H
Church, Mr and Mrs P W
Davidson, Major
David, Mr J
Dillon, Mr G W
Evans, Mr H
Forsythe, Capt
Gilmour, Mr H
Gilbertson, Mr and Mrs J E
Godber, Rev G
Hemmy, Mr and Mrs A S
Hewett, Mr R
Hay, Capt
Hamilton, Lt
Halliday, Maj
Hudson, Lt Col and Mrs
Hotham, Mr J C
Hollinghurst, Mr
Hanson, Lt
Kerans, Capt G S
Kidd, Mr and Mrs J C
Lake, Lt W C
Low, Mr H P
Latten, Mr and Mrs R L and infant
Leslie, Mr W
Longbottom, Mr A
Laski, Mr N
Morriss, Miss L
Martin, Mr C
McLean, Capt
Mackenzie, Mr G W L
Mitchell, Mr H H
Macdonald, Mr J
Napier, Major
Pearson, Major Gen
Pearse, Col L J
Perrin, Capt C J
Robertson, Hon Mr Justice
Robertson, Mr R
Romilly, Mr A G
Ross, Mr F
Reid, Mr R J
Russell, Capt F
Ross, Mr D M
Roffey, Mr E S
Roberts, Mr W
Shaw, Capt
Slade, Capt A G
Stockwell, Mr A P
St Croixde, Mr and Mrs H
Temple, Mr B
Vivian, Mr G R
Woolmer, Mr A C
Young, Lt E L
Weedon, Maj and Mrs
Weston, Miss E
Walford, Mr S
Zeighler, Mr C H

FROM BRINDISI

Burn, Mr J
Douglas, Mr G
Henderson Mr C B
Hambro, Major
Knight, Mr W
Lonsdale, Lt R
Palmer, Lt

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Garst, Mr J R

FROM ADEN.

Ashworth, Lt R
Coster, Mr and Mrs

Per s.s. "Castalia," Sept. 7.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Castalia," is due on the morning of the 7th instant, with the following passengers and is expected to dock about 8 a.m., in which case passengers will be landed at the Anchor Line Berth, Victoria Docks.

Addis, M F H
Addis, Mrs
Barclay, Capt P
Barclay, Mrs
Barham, Rev C M
Barham, Mrs
Barlow, M G T
Barlow, Mrs and child
Barnard, Mrs H
Barnard, Miss
Barnard, Miss B
Barnard, Master T
Bramwell, Mrs J
Brooke, Miss E C
Browne, Miss M
Browning, Mrs J L
Comfort, Mrs H
Cuthbert, Miss
Danson, Mr A L
Duel p, Miss J
Dunnicliff, Mr H B
Edgecombe, Mr W E
Faunce, Maj R De L
Finnis, Lt H C
Goldie, Mr B H
Harris, Lt H A
Henry, Mr T W
Holmes-Smith, Mr
Hunter, Capt T
Hunter, Mrs 2 infants and nurse
Hutcheson, Capt G
Hutcheson, Mrs and inft.
Ingram, (Jun) Mr J A
Joyce Mrs
Joyce, Miss K
Kelly, Capt T B
Kidd, Mr G B
Kidd, Mrs
Jacque, Mr E E P de
M Herrick, Mr L
Manbe, Miss C A
Manby, Miss M
Mangin, Lt E B
Manners, Lt C M S
Noble, Mr P W
Osborne-Martin, Mrs E and infant
Pargiter, Mr E H
Phillimore, Mr J
Pilley, Mr S J
Pilley, Mrs
Pomfret, Mr W T
Roberts, Major A
Roberts, Mrs, Infant and nurse
Robertson, Major J C
Robertson, Mrs Child, Infant and nurse
Rudings, Mr T
Sherrard, Capt J W
Sherrard, Mrs
Showers, Major H L
Showers, Mrs
Smith, Lt V P
Smith, Mrs
Talbot, Lt E L
Thomson, Mr A
Thomson, Mrs, infant and nurse
Todd, Miss M I
Tudor-Owen, Mr H
Wallace, Dr Margaret
Watts, Mrs C E
Wilkins, Mr F E
Wilkins, Mrs
Winsford, Mr W
Young Miss B J

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Arcadia" Oct. 3.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. & O. Co's steamer "Arcadia," Commander Wm. Hayward.

Connecting with s.s. India, at Aden for London.

Bayley, Mr C B
Beaumont, Comdr E J
Carr, Mr W W
Cotesworth, Mr C G
Clarke Mr Sydenham
Cooper, Mr J H
Cowan, Mr John
Dalal, Mr A K
Dunsterville, Mr
Dyer, Mr J F
Flanagan, Mr E J
Greenway Mr T
Hayward, Mr M H W
Khan Mr Mahd Akram
Levy, Mr W C
Lamond, Mr W
Lewry, Mr J
Livingstone, Col P J C
Lucking, Miss
Lyon, Mr C I
Nehru, Mr J
O'Donnell, Col T J
Philipson, Miss M H
Piggott, Mrs and child
Sadig, Mr J
Savage, Hon Mr Justice B
Shan, Mr Alimahomed
Silk, Mr E A
Weshead, Mr C G.
Durnford, Mr C E
Bhathena, Mrs, child and infant
Green, Mr J
Mayne, Mrs and infant
Kassim Mr M J
Mutavigh Mr J H C
Gardner, Comdr R J M
Farewell Comdr M W
Goodall, Mrs
Paterson, Mr

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shanno Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Min.
Turkey ...	nil.	nil.	..	..	..
Teheran ...	2	2	p.m.	..	53
Suez	2	2	5 p.m.	...	50

NOTICE.

To-day's Cable Interrupted beyond Bandar 1 p.m.; Cable Dydas Southern Interrupted 2-10-08.

MARK TWAIN AND BURGLARS.

Midnight Visit.

New York, Friday, Sept. 18.

Mark Twain, who two weeks ago retired from the hurry and bustle of New York to his idyllic country residence at Redding, Connecticut, which he has christened "Innocent's Home," had his slumbers rudely disturbed early this morning by two burglars.

It was Miss Lyons, the humorist's secretary, who first discovered the intruders.

"I sat up in bed," she subsequently informed me over the long-distance telephone, "with a dim perception that something was wrong. H window shut, I stole downstairs to the din Outside on the verandah were two twinkli I soon saw they were electric pocket lam by two men, who were in the act of empty drawers which they had removed from the a quantity of valuable family silver.

"I immediately called the butler, downstairs armed with a revolver, and Twain and his neighbours joined in the h

Miss Lyons, fearful for the aged humorist's health, insisted on his returning to bed, which after a few characteristic witticisms, he did. But not to sleep. Calling for a large piece of cardboard, the author amused himself by writing in large letters the following notice, which he subsequently nailed to the front door:—

NOTICE TO THE NEXT BURGLAR.

There is nothing but platedware in this house now and henceforth. You will find it in that brass thing in the dining-room over in the corner by the basket of kittens. If you want the basket put the kittens in the brass thing. Do not make a noise. It disturbs the family. You will find goloshes in the front hall by that thing which has umbrellas in it—a chiffonier, I think they call it or a pergola or something like that. Please close the door.—Yours truly,

S. L. CLEMENS.

While Mark Twain was completing this necessary piece of humour, a sheriff and others tracked the burglars to the Bethel Railway Station, where they entered a train. The burglars showed fight, one of them pulling out a revolver, while the other, carrying the bag of silver, jumped into a ditch. Then a well-directed shot from the sheriff placed him hors de combat, and he was captured, though not before his companion had sent bullets through the sheriff's leg and hand.

Mark Twain, in excellent spirits, appeared with his daughter Clara in the police court this afternoon where the prisoners were committed for trial.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Chamber matters for disposal.

451-08 Payne and Co Kanyalal Basudeodas vs Lukmichand Gulabchand.
753-08 Matubhoy J and M Premcorabai vs Gudhardas Jethabhai
629-06 K D Shroff Kavasji Per vs Perosha Pestonji H D and Co,
756-07 K D Shoff Ahmedbhoy Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Co.
86-08 Thakurdas and Co Ruprai Ramchandra Jankiram Dixshit D and
219-05 Jehangir S and B Vatibai vs Kubal Jiwan Raisey.
948-07 Hiralal and Co Shri Chandra Prabhawati Vahuji Mahraj vs Shri Goverdhanlalji Maharaj Bhaishunker K and G.
639-08 Daphtary F and D Hirachand Pramji vs Chunilal Dharamdas Saranayer Bhaishunker K and G.
634 07 Edgelow G W and Co Bai Puttlabai vs Vinayek Naranyen Joshi T A Ghandi.
253-07 Little and Co Radhakison Ghanshyawdas vs Heptoola Ismailji Payne and Co.
329-08 Rayhavaya B and N Thakubai Bhajeker vs N T Vaidya Dikshit D and S.
189 05 Jehagir and S R E Shroff vs Ebrahim T Kadirbhoy.
731-07 T A Ghandi Russell Cambridge vs G G Craig.
732 07 Jehangir G and B R D Setna vs Esmailji Sulmanji Thakurdas and Co.
137 08 Dinshaw and D Mahamed Abdool Kadar vs Messrs Mulji Bros Tyabji D and Co.
322 08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros vs Lalbhai Mohanlal Tyabji D and Co
73-08 Kanga and P Abdul Hoosein Rajbhoy vs Ismailji Abdoolally Jamsedji R and D
366-08 Craigi L and O Bapuji Sorabji Framji vs The Clan Line Steamers Ld Crawford B and Co.

For varying the consent decree.

405 08 Ardesir H D and Co Abdool Rehman Alias Bachoo vs Haji Lalji Hemani and another Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

493-01 Ardeser H D and Co. Hariram Mohanji vs Bai Lalbai widow Shamrao and H.
805-07 Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co. firm vs G G Graig and another Kanga and P.
95-08 Matubhoy J and M Matubhoy Karanbhai vs Vithaldas Wadilal Edgelow G. W. and Co.
238-08. Captain and V Jamnavahoo widow vs Jivanvahoo widow Bhaishunker K. and G.
274-08. Kanga and P. Suleman Goja vs Pira Goja Mulla and M.
737-06. Shamrao Mand H Cursondas Bhugwandas vs Sambhu Sadhu Mehta and S
595-06. In person Aband Sayanna vs Sayanna Santi Dikshit D and S.
955-07. Smetham B and Co. Framji Cowasji Kavarana vs Janeckji Rustomji Billimoria Bicknell M and R.
695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai and others Kanga and P
140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Ecca vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.
119-07. Jehangir G and B. Nenbai widow vs. Vishram Dharsey Daphtary F and D.
924-07 Tyabji D and Co Ramchandra Lalji vs Lalji Mansing and others Edgelow G W and Co.

(Before The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

For Judgment.

711-07 Captain and V Nimchand Manaji vs R D Sethna and others Bhaishunker and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

819-07 Little and Co Moreshwar Narayn vs Vinayek Madhavrao Dikshit D and S.
684-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Puttabai Bapu Saju Velinker vs Venayek Narayen Joshi and others, in person.
36-08. Matubhoy J and M Jayantilal Ramdas vs A Readymoney and Co the firm Daphtary F and D.
426-08 Jehangir G and B. Haji Tar Mahomed Hamid vs Haji Samsudin valad Malang Khoti Kuware Captain and V.
405-08 Smetham B and Co. Muncherji Cursetji Khumbatta vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbatta Ardeser H D and Co.
70-08 Matubhoy J and M Hosein Allana vs Mahomed Noor Mahomed Pestonji R and K.
177-07 Crawford B and Co. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay vs Manordas Lochmondas and others.
605 07 Mulla and M Mobain bin Mubarak vs Ranchordlal Girdharlal M R Vakil.
183-08 Kanga and P Fai Mariambai vs Bai Lingaribai widow and others.
314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.
841 07 Manrukhlal J and H Shrikund Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lakhmidas and another Jamsetji K and D

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1908

A DESCENDANT OF THE MUGHAL ADMIRALS.

THE Portuguese were the first of the Western nations to demonstrate the value of marine supremacy in the Eastern Seas, for upwards of three and a half centuries ago they were able to despatch from Goa a punitive expedition of seventy-two ships, a dozen of which are described as "Vessels of war of great size." But long before their advent some of the Deccan Mahomedan Kingdoms, notably Ahmednagar and Bijapur, which had acquired ports on the Malabar Coast, were interested in naval affairs, even to the extent of having admirals to command their squadrons. And it is owing to this latter circumstance that we possess an interesting survival of those remote days in the person of the Nawab of Sachin, a lineal descendant of these rulers of the sea, who were Habshis or Abyssinians by nationality and marine rovers by choice; at a later date they added piracy to their other accomplishments, and were exceedingly troublesome neighbours to old Bombay. The Nawab, whose first annual report upon the affairs of his state is before us, pursues more peaceful vocations than those favoured by his naval ancestors, his nearest approach to militant concerns being his A. D. C'ship to Sir George Clarke, an appointment of which he is clearly proud, as he tells us that he "has frequently done duty at Government House." As the phraseology of his report, apparently written by himself, shows, he has been well educated, having passed through the Rajkote and Ajmere Chiefs' Colleges and served in the Imperial Cadet Corps. He plays polo, cricket, racquets and tennis, and is altogether a good example of the coming class of rulers whom we are creating by the application of instructional and moral influences.

The Nawab's marine ancestors, whose ideals were of a totally different character, would, if they could, reappear express their astonishment in opulent language at the modern results of the "pax Britannica" re-exemplified by Sachin, and it may be interesting therefore to recall, briefly, the circumstances under which the State was founded. As already stated, the Habshis, who were early settlers on the Malabar Sea-board, and described as "the Sidis of Danda-Rajpur and Janjira," manned the vessels of some of the Deccan Kings, and their leaders received appointments as admirals. With the Mughal annexation, begun by Akbar and completed by Aurangzebe, these independent dominions disappeared, but the latter took the Sidi commanders of Janjira into his service for the protection of the marine trade and especially pilgrim vessels bound to the Red Sea. They were given a subsidy of some lakhs of rupees per annum and became responsible for the suppression of piracy and the policing of the Malabar Coast. The troubles of Bombay with the Sidi admiral of Janjira commenced as early as 1673, during the Governorship of Aungier, and were not allayed until the early years of the following century, when a squadron of the King's ships appeared in the Indian seas to protect merchantmen and exterminate the European pirates who preyed upon vessels of all nationalities and involved the Company in serious difficulties with Aurangzebe. The Sidi admiral and his fleet were frequent and unwelcome visitors to our harbour during the latter half of the Seventeenth Century, and at one time (1689-90) they occupied the island for many months, beleaguring the Governors and the Garrison in Bombay Castle. This was a reprisal ordered by Aurangzebe for certain malpractices which he connected with the Company, and peace was restored by the payment of a considerable fine and by an undertaking on the part of the latter to protect the Mughal pilgrim ships. A recitation of all the difficulties with Aurangzebe and the Sidi admiral would occupy more space than we can allot to the subject, and it must therefore suffice to say that eventually an agreement was arrived at under which the English, French and Dutch consented to police the seas as the Janjira navy had proved itself to be quite incompetent for this purpose. With the disruption of the Mughal empire after Aurangzebe's death, Janjira became independent, and its chiefs in course of time reached the dignity of Nawabship. Their subjects, however, preferred piracy to the more orthodox modes of livelihood, and for a long series of years they and the Angrias of Severndroog and Jheria were the terror of the Malabar Coast and its shipping. Unlike the latter, who were the enemies of every flag, the Sidis respected the Company's ships and all craft under their protection, otherwise there is little doubt that Janjira would have shared the fate of the Mahratta piratical strongholds, which were captured and destroyed by our forces a century and a half ago. The Poona rulers made more than one unsuccessful attempt to acquire the Sidi's fortress, but it never capitulated, and to the present day has the unique distinction among Indian places of armies of not having been occupied by a hostile force since its defences were erected. The evolution of the State of Sachin with which we are at present concerned, happened in this wise. Family dissensions arose at Janjira a hundred and twenty years ago, which resulted in the expulsion of the heir to the Nawabship and the usurpation of his rights by his younger kinsmen. The dispossessed Sidi (Balu Miah) invoked the Peshwa's aid, and in return for the grant of Sachin ceded to the Poona ruler his claims to the sea-fortress and its dependencies. But the Janjira section of the family refused to acquiesce in this arrangement, and as the Mahrattas could not reduce the place they retained their freedom and Balu Miah kept Sachin, his desendants being recognised by us as its lawful proprietors when the Peshwa's dominions were incorporated with British India.

Sachin is a very minute principality, with an area of forty-two square miles and a revenue of about two lakhs of rupees. Owing to mal-administration our intervention was necessary in the seventies, and it was restored to its present ruler eighteen months ago after five and thirty years of our supervision with all its affairs in perfect order and a substantial sum invested in Government securities. As already stated, the Nawab, who is two and twenty, has been carefully trained for his position and is the author of his first administration report, an unusual feature among Indian rulers, although many of them are fully competent to pen these productions in the best idiomatic English. The Nawab is able to give a good account of his first year of office, as all the departments of his tiny principality worked smoothly and satisfactorily. The expenditure, however, exceeded the receipts by almost three-quarters of a lakh, but as this was caused by the purchase and extinction of a number of "Mughlai Haks," on stipends tacked upon the State liabilities by former rulers, it will probably not recur. Another encumbrance with which the youthful administrator has to wrestle is the "Sahebzadas," who are collateral descendants of previous Nawabs addicted to the allurements of the zenana. There are a number of these persons receiving small pensions from the State treasury which keep them in respectable poverty, but the present ruler has decided to educate and otherwise equip them for useful employment, "having disabused their minds of the fact that being the offspring of a Nawab, it would be 'infra dig' for them to work for others." As a result of his own instructional experiences the Sachin Chief is determined that his two younger brothers shall receive similar advantages, and accordingly one of them is a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps and spends his vacations with the Principal of the Rajkote College, while the other is in England preparing for Oxford, from whence it is hoped he will pass into the Indian Civil Service. These details constitute a pleasant and inspiriting picture of the occupations and ambitions of the descendant of the old Sidi admirals, and in wishing the Nawab a full measure of the success he deserves, we quote the aspiration with which he concludes his report: "like my forefathers my sword will be ever ready, together with the service of my subjects, and the resources of State, in time of need."

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING FOR INDIAN BOYS.

IF for no other reason the report issued by Mr. Collen on industrial training in Bengal should be made widely known because it contains an object lesson in "what to do with our boys in India"—that is, of course, Indian boys. In one of the paragraphs he remarks that proprietors of engineering works, while alive to the advantages of having a local supply of trained youths ready to take the place of foremen, prefer to import Europeans, and then goes on, "I gather that the opinion of employers is now not so rigid and that the educated youths are showing a willingness to join as apprentices if they had the opportunity. A youth of good family and good education has informed me that he was willing to indenture himself with Messrs. Burn and Co. but that his guardians disallowed his request. On the other hand I recommended another youth of similar qualifications who seemed to have an aptitude for mechanics, to join the motor workshops of Messrs. Kilburn and Co. and he is now earning as a mechanic in private employment five times as much as he would have earned in the clerical work in which I found him." There is undoubtedly room for Indian engineers in India, not only those who can write L. C. E. after their names, but good practical men who can, just as will English trained engineers, take off their coats and do the work themselves if occasion should arise. To be a good mechanical engineer is possible only in one way and that way lies in at least three years' hard work in the shops. Already a start has been made in this direction. There are thirty-three apprentices in the Carriage and Wagon Department of the East Indian Railway at Lilloah of whom, it is said, seventeen are young Brahmins and some of them sons of professional men. On the Bengal Nagpur Railway apprentices are engaged when they have passed an entrance examination, while the Bengal and North-Western Railway is willing to do so though repeated efforts have failed to bring forward any candidates. The terms are very similar to those laid down by English firms at Home, demanding a fair degree of education and an agreement of indemnity by the parent or guardian in case the youth misconducts himself while in several cases, also as is done at Home, the apprentice is obliged to attend classes in theoretical engineering, which in Calcutta is offered by the Calcutta Technical School which is somewhat similar to the Victoria Institute at Byculla.

The Sibpur Engineering College has long been in existence, but its students do not, according to Mr. Collen, find much favour with employers although as he points out the training has vastly improved in recent years. The "Swadeshi" movement has brought many enterprises into existence where the presence of the mechanical engineer is a *sine qua non* and the field is bound to increase. There can only be a hope, however, of advantage being taken of the openings when full recognition has been given to the nobility of labour. There seems to be a feeling that it is *infra dig* to go into workshops and work side by side with the ordinary mechanic although the same dislike of the position does not appear to exist when a sea voyage has been taken and the work is done in Europe for while the number of mechanical engineering apprentices in Bengal is very small, considering the opportunities, the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education has sent abroad six students for electrical engineering and twelve for mechanical engineering, out of a total of eighty-two sent, since the foundation of the Association four years ago. The teaching of mechanical engineering is carried on in an excellent manner in Bombay by the Victoria Technical Institute, but the man who is wanted in India to-day and will be wanted in increasing numbers in the future is he who has not only had practical training in a school but also in large works where the helping hand of the teacher is absent and where problems have to be solved unaided. Thus and thus alone can the engineer gain that confidence and knowledge which is absolutely essential to success. We hope the example of the Bengal Railways and also of the Bombay Railways will be followed all over India and that full advantage will be taken of the opportunities offered, for we can assure all with a leaning to mechanics that they will find the life infinitely preferable to that of a briefless pleader or patientless doctor.

THE SEA FACE PLAGUE HUTS.

WE fully agree with the minute of dissent of the Collector of Bombay to the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of demolishing or moving to other sites the temporary plague quarters erected along the Sea Face. Mr. Hatch regards the health camps as an eyesore and a nuisance, and adds that he would prefer to see the space they occupy left vacant as an open space, available for the use of the general public, than utilized as a camping ground "for a few specially favoured members of the different communities." We have said practically the same on several occasions. The whole matter is one of time, for the remaining members of the Committee are equally in favour of the ultimate abolition of the camps and the turning of the ground once more into an open space. A paragraph of the report states that "the Committee are of opinion that in view of the probable early construction of a road to the west of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway along the Kennedy Sea Face, the immediate removal of the health camps now located there is not called for, it being clear that the road itself and the works consequent on its construction will necessitate the evacuation of these plots. They, however, consider that the Plague authorities should be informed by Government that indefinite occupation of the land by private health camps cannot be permitted and that other arrangements must, if these are necessary, be made by those authorities within the next two years to meet the needs of the persons who now resort to these camps. The Government health camps should also be abolished at the end of the two years at latest." In the final recommendation it is accepted as sufficient that the camps should be removed immediately only if they are positively dangerous to the public health. This hardly covers the state of affairs, for, while we do not allege that the camps are dangerous, we assert most emphatically that they are an eyesore and of the most unsavoury character. It is to be hoped due regard and support will be given to Mr. Hateh's minute of dissent.

THE Maharajas of Gwalior and Alwar leave Simla to-day for their respective States.

THE appointment has been recognised of Rao Bahadur Jugha Sing Judge to the vacant "gaddi" of Charkhari, Central India.

MR. DAVIS, from Dera Ismail Khan, becomes Political Agent, Kurram, next month, vice Mr. Johnston proceeding on ten months' leave.

IT is understood that Mr. Maclagan, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner of Lahore, and Mr. J. Wilson, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, are all likely to proceed on long leave next spring.

MR. C. J. HALDANE-HOGG, Inspector-General, R.M.S., Southern Circle, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and took over charge as Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, vice Mr. E. A. Doran, who left for Simla to officiate as Director-General of Post Offices.

THE 25th ultimo, being the 40th day of the death of the late Nawab Zada Shef Jumakhanji, of Junagad, a funeral feast was given by His Highness, the Nawab Saheb, to the poor Mahomedans, at a cost of about Rs. 25,000.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE PROCESSION.

Lala Lajpatrai in London.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

EVERY one was relieved when it became known that the great Roman Catholic demonstration in the precincts of the Byzantine Cathedral in Westminster had passed off without any serious disturbance or mishap. Of course opinions differ as to the action of Mr. Asquith in virtually insisting upon the procession being shorn of the element which it was thought,—I myself believe rightly thought,—would lead to discreditable scenes and perhaps bloodshed, and there are numerous members of the Roman Catholic Church who, while they resent what they regard as an affront to their religion, are inclined to think that what has happened is for the best. Naturally they shrink from horror at what may have happened if the Host had been carried through the streets. Though the enormous crowd was—judging from the cheers and presumably none but Roman Catholics cheered—mainly composed of true believers, there were men present who were capable, if they succeeded, in breaking through the cordon of performing acts which would have caused an unparalleled scandal to all right-minded persons. Moreover, a sudden rush might have caused a catastrophe of a revolting character. Apart from the "Times" which is very severe in its condemnation of the Prime Minister, the strongest criticisms of Mr. Asquith comes from the Liberal Press, which holds that the intervention of the Government was an unnecessary interference with the liberty which ought to be accorded to the Roman Catholic Church as fully as to the adherents of all creeds, and they are for sweeping away altogether the restrictionz imposed by Acts which have become obsolete. In some quarters Mr. Asquith is particularly blamed for manœuvring to get Archbishop Bourne to abandon the procession without disclosing that any pressure had been put upon him to take such a course. Writing to the Premier on the 10th the Archbishop said:—"I have to-day received a confidential communication from Lord Ripon to the effect tkat you deprecate the procession which has for many weeks been announced to take place on Sunday next in the streets immediately adjoining my Cathedral, and for which all necessary arrangements have been made in full concurrence with the wishes of the police authorities. It is impossible for me consistently with my own honour to countermand this procession unless I am able to say that I do so in accordance with a formal request from you as Prime Minister of England." After recapitulating the facts Archbishop Bourne proceeded:—

"I have assured my distinguished guests that the procession has been arranged with the concurrence of the police, and that we shall be treated with every courtesy. Are you prepared at this, the last moment—when special trains have been ordered from the country, and thousands of poor people have paid their fares to come to London on Sunday, when the Press of the whole world is watching the Congress—to put to dishonour not only myself, but the Catholic Bishops of the whole Empire, and to make us avow before our colleagues from the United States and from every quarter of the globe that the hospitality of the capital of the Empire is not what they supposed it to be, and that your Ministry is unable to face the threats of a few fanatical persons?" He continued:—"On behalf of our Catholic people and of those of the whole Empire, I claim the fullest liberty for the procession on Sunday, and, if there be dangers of which I am unaware, I claim such a measure of police protection as will ensure due consideration for our honoured guests and for the mysteries of our religion. All others can claim and would receive such protection. Are you, Sir, as head of a Liberal Ministry, prepared to refuse it to Catholics on a unique occasion like the present? So far only my private secretaries are acquainted with your intervention, and there is no need that it should go beyond them. If, however, I receive before midnight to-morrow (Friday) your formal request as Prime Minister for the abandonment of the procession, all the arrangements shall be countermanded, and I shall give to the matter the fullest publicity, in order that my own action may be amply vindicated." While this letter was on its way to Scotland where Mr. Asquith is staying, the Archbishop was informed that the Prime Minister's communication was of a private nature, and must on no account be divulged. There was also correspondence with Mr. Gladstone, who is also in Scotland, and who ought to have returned to London at such a crisis. The upshot was that the Archbishop telegraphed as follows to the Prime Minister:—"Having considered your communication I have decided to abandon ceremonial of which you question legality, provided that you authorise me to state publicly that I do so at your request. You must recognise the extreme urgency and delicacy of the position in which you have placed me." Mr. Asquith replied:—"Since your Grace refers matter to our judgment I have to say that His Majesty's Government are of opinion that it would be better in the interests of order and good feeling that the proposed ceremonial, the legality of which is open to question, should not take place. They much regret the inconvenience and disappointment which its abandonment may cause." From Rome comes a report that Mr. Asquith intervened to please the French Government, but that idea is scouted in Paris and is not generally credited here. And yet the protests that were made, so far as they are known publicly, were not of a very formidable character, and I can only say that the news of the modification of the programme came as a complete surprise to everybody. The Government are threatened with the hostility of Roman Catholics at the elections, but I fancy there are few members of that faith who now vote for Ministerial candidates owing to the Education policy of the party now in power. From this point of view Mr. Asquith has probably not much to fear. A more serious thing is that the affair has revived religious differences in a manner that has not been seen during the present regeneration, but for this Mr. Asquith is not to blame.

MR. LAJPAT RAI AND THE INDIAN SITUATION.

Mr. Lajpat Rai has turned up in London and been unearthed by a representative of the "Manchester Guardian" to whom the well-known agitator unburdened his soul with reference to the present condition of affairs in India. The friendly interviewer says: "In talking to him it was difficult to realise that this quiet Hindu—lawyer by profession and reformer by instinct—could ever have answered the Simla description of Lajpat Rai as the most dangerous revolutionary in Upper India and the centre of a subtle and unscrupulous conspiracy against British rule." The "quiet Hindu" confessed himself at the outset a constitutionalist with a difference, or, as he seems to have put it, "an adherent of the Constitutional party, full of misgiving." His first specific complaint was against the provincial Governments throughout India, who by the policy they are now pursuing, are "making the position of moderate men every day more difficult and dissolving what little remained of the hope that conciliations might be achieved between the Indian people and the official class." He attempts to belittle the rally to the Raj, the result of the disclosures in Bengal by the amiable suggestion that the loyal protestations referred to are largely "officially arranged." With a delicacy which will no doubt be appreciated by the Indian gentlemen who have dissociated themselves from seditious methods, he surmised that they "were being led to hide their real feeling and to profess a confidence in the Government which they could not in reality entertain. His friends all think that the "influences at Simla will continue too strong for the Liberal Government at home"—he ignores what the Secretary of State has repeatedly said about the accord that exists between himself and the Viceroy—but nevertheless Mr. Lajpat Rai hopes that Lord Morley's scheme will go to what he calls the real root of the problem—the "excessive control of the bureaucracy over the village and district administrations." "Now tell me" the interviewer sympathetically asked "what is the truth about the alleged tampering with the Sikh regiments?" Lajpat Rai's reply was as follows:—"So far as I am concerned and so far as my knowledge goes there is no truth whatsoever in the story. I do not deny that objectionable leaflets may have been circulated among the troops, but the statement that I or any member of our party has ever attempted to tamper with the loyalty of Indian soldiers is an absolutely baseless invention." Nevertheless he declares that the army as a profession is growing unpopular in the Punjab, and he enumerates the causes or what he considers to be the causes. From first to last there is not a word about the attitude of the Anglo-Saxon communities across the seas towards the problem of Indian immigration, an omission that all things considered cannot be considered other than remarkable. Those who while in hearty sympathy generally with Lord Ampthill's views do not consider that his enthusiastic advocacy has always been advantageous to the people for whom he speaks and those—not I hope a large number, at anyrate, in these isles—who think that the question is one with which Downing Street should not interfere, will naturally ask why if India feels so strongly about the "white policy," a man like Lajpat Rai passes it by without comment. It has, I think, been stated that he is going to the United States to enlighten the Americans on the iniquities of British rule in India. Could not he when on the other side of the Atlantic, add to his self-imposed labours a lecture or two on the rigorous policy of exclusion which, official explanations to the contrary, the United States evidently intends to inaugurate against his fellow countrymen?

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A great deal is appearing in the Home Press with respect to the Indian trouble in the Transvaal and an interesting suggestion has been made by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree. At the *Pateti* dinner on Sunday at the Criterion he observed in proposing the loyal toast that he, the speaker, had during the past few weeks, heard from numerous loyal and responsible Indians the expression of a confident hope, based on the widely entertained appreciation of the keen interest thus evinced by the King-Emperor in his Indian dominions that His Majesty would not be unwilling to respond to a direct appeal to solve the complex problem of the treatment of his Indian subjects in his South African Colonies. He had no hesitation in referring to this hope, for it showed how deep was the confidence of his Indian subjects in his Majesty's regard for their welfare. It proved, he went on to say that when the people of India felt that Parliament and statesmen had failed after years of endeavour to secure them redress against harsh and irritating treatment in a part of the Empire and of deprivation of those rights and privilegee which had been assured to them by repeated pledges of the Crown, they yet entertained a firm faith in the commanding influence of their beloved Sovereign to obtain for them that elementary justice and fair treatment to which every British subject was entitled wherever the British flag flew. The suggestion is, as I have said, interesting, but I doubt if the King will see his way to take the matter out of the hand of his constitutional advisers or to put pressure upon the Colonies as seems to be desired. That is not to imply that His Majesty is likely to be indifferent to the lot of his Indian fellow-subjects in South Africa. Whatever may pass between a sovereign and his ministers in regard to matters of State is of course confidential in the highest degree, but when the time comes for the history of the reign of the present monarch to be written it will notably be found that he has done all he possibly could towards obtaining a solution favourable to his Indian fellow-subjects in whom, as is well-known, he, like his predecessor Queen Victoria, takes a keen and personal interest.

(Continued on page 8.)

OUTRAGE IN TURKEY.

THE LOSS OF THE SMYRNA FERRY.

Mob Burns all the Company's Property.

WHOLE CITY IN MOURNING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The Turkish liner, which sank the ferry steamer at Smyrna, belonged to the Hamidieh Company.

An infuriated mob to-day burned the Company's offices, piers and landing stages.

The whole city is mourning.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Australia Invites President Roosevelt.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Mr. Deakin has sent a message to President Roosevelt, thanking him for the visit of the American fleet, and inviting him to visit Australia on his way to Africa.

The President has replied thanking Mr. Deakin for the invitation, but regretting that it is impossible for him to accept it.

LATER.

The American fleet has reached Manila.

THE TREACHERY ON THE "GIBRALTAR."

Blue-jacket Sentenced and Dismissed the Navy.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The Court-martial on the Blue-jacket of the cruiser "Gibraltar," who was tried for destroying the ship's gun-sights, has concluded, and the prisoner has been sentenced to two years' hard labour and to be dismissed the service.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Russia has sent a Memorandum to Bulgaria, proposing to submit the Railway question to the Powers signatory to the Berlin Treaty.

France is supporting Russia.

AFFAIRS AT TABRIZ.

Bombardment Renewed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The indiscriminate bombardment of Tabriz has been renewed.

Famine in the town is intensifying the situation.

SPANISH ROYALTIES IN AUSTRIA.

King Alphonso at Budapesth.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The King and Queen of Spain have arrived at Budapesth on a visit to the Emperor, who met them at the station.

RESCUE FROM CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

Two Months Ship-wrecked.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

A steamer has arrived at Fiji with the crew and passengers of "Aeon," which was wrecked on Christmas Island, where they all spent two months.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE NAVY.

Contribution more than Doubled.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The New Zealand House of Representatives has read a third time the Bill for increasing the Colony's subsidy to the Navy from forty thousand to one hundred thousand per annum.

THE "GLADIATOR."

Difficulties after Refloating

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The cruiser "Gladiator" has been floated, but she is leaking badly and it is impossible to tow her.

RACING.

The Jockey Club Stakes.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The following is the result of the race for the Jockey Club Stakes :—

Siberia	1
Primer	2
Royal Realm	3

The race was won by four lengths, and two lengths separated the second and third.

Ten horses started.

The betting at the start was 4 to 1 Siberia, 7 to 4 Primer, and 20 to 1 Royal Realm.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PENNY POST.

Noteworthy Scenes in New York.

EXCHANGE OF CONGRATULATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Noteworthy scenes were witnessed in New York yesterday on the occasion of the inauguration of the Penny Post between Great Britain and America.

Crowds waited for the stroke of midnight to post letters and circulars, one firm posting thirty thousand letters.

Mr. Sydney Buxton and Mr. Meyer, the British and American Postmasters General exchanged congratulatory messages.

SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

The Microbes of Socialism.

POSSIBLE PARALYSIS OF THE PARTY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in a speech at Swansea last night, deplored the tendency of Young Liberals to succumb to the microbes of Socialism. If it were not checked he declared it would paralyze the progressive power of the Party.

LATER.

Mr, Lloyd-George, in his speech at Swansea, said that the maintenance of the workers above want ought to be the first charge on the state, but no honest capital need fear his proposals.

THE UNEMPLOYED QUESTION.

Naval Yards to be Kept Working.

YEAR'S ORDERS TO BE GIVEN OUT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Mr McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Pontypool last night, said that it was proposed to hasten the current Naval construction programme with a view to alleviating unemployment. A whole year's orders would be placed as soon as possible.

THE COTTON WAR.

Trade Union Grant to Operatives.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The Federation of Trades Union has granted the application of the card-room operatives for assistance of five shillings weekly each, and it will further consider the claims of the spinners.

The executive of the card-room operatives at Manchester last evening decided that a second ballot on the question of accepting the employers' terms was unnecessary.

HONGONG OPIUM TRADE.

Restrictions Removed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Advices from Hongkong state that as the result of the recent protest the Canton provincial Government has promised to withdraw the obstructive opium regulations, thus placing the trade in its former position.

HUMANITY'S SCOURGE.

A Leper Reported Cured.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

A telegram from Wellington states that a Maori leper has been discharged cured after eleven months in the Leper Station where we was treated with Dr. Deycke's leprosy culture. Others are being cured.

NEGRO BAPTIST MINISTER,

Dies a Centenarian.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

A Negro Baptist minister named Mans, has died at London, Ontario, at the age of 118.

He was born a slave but escaped to Canada.

THE RECENT BY-ELECTIONS.

Practically no Effect.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Lord Crewe, speaking at Ulverston, said that the by-election losses were an inevitable effect of a gigantic majority, and their practical effect was nil.

KURDISH LEADER DEAD.

End of Ebrahim Pasha.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

A telegram from Constantinople states that Ibrahim Pasha, the Kurdish leader, is dead.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

Arrests on the Frontier.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S SOLICITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Advices from Barberton state that seventy-six Indians from Delagoa Bay have been arrested at the frontier.

LATER.

Colonel Seely, speaking at Liverpool, referring to Indians in South Africa, said, it was unfair of Homelanders to cavil at the self-governing colonies imposing restrictions on aliens which they considered essential.

Either aliens must be admitted free or not at all.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

The British Indian Association has received the following telegram from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, in reply to his message deploring the ill-treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal :—

"The matter is receiving the attention of the Government of India, who will use their best endeavours to secure sympathetic treatment to British Indians in the Transvaal.

VEGETARIANISM IN INDIA.

Proposed Restaurant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

The Calcutta papers are discussing the advisability of having a Vegetarian Restaurant, conducted in European style, as the ranks of Vegetarians is rapidly increasing.

The scheme would be a success.

THE ALIPORE JAIL.

Kite Dropping.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

In connection with the dropping of paper kites into the Alipore Jail, in order to communicate with Anarchists, the "Statesman" says that what actually happened was, that a day or two ago a European warder, who had been transferred from the Presidency Jail, took a kite to the Superintendent saying that it had been found inside the Jail. There was no message attached to it, but the warder suggested to Mr. Emerson that kite flying ought to be a possible means of communication, and he was told to keep his eyes open.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

The Reorganisation Scheme.

DISSATISFACTION PREVALENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

The "Statesman" says that, as in Rangoon and other places, some dissatisfaction appears to exist amongst members of the subordinate Telegraph staff in Calcutta at the recently published decision regarding the reorganisation scheme.

MR. P. S. V. FITZGERALD.

Ophthalmic Operation Successful.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, OCTOBER 2.

The "Kathiawar News" observes, his many friends in Kathiawar and elsewhere will be very pleased to learn that Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, C.S.I., late Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, has much benefited by the operation performed on his eye, by Dr. Pagensteicher, at Wisbaden, and that his sight is completely restored.

EDUCATION OF GIRASSIAS.

Employment by Native States.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, OCTOBER 2.

Kumar Shri Harbhamji of Morvi, Vazier-in-charge of the Nawanagar State, writing to the "Kathiawar News," flatly contradicts the "Kathiawar Times" for the erroneous and ridiculous statement made by it, that the interest of the Girassias suffers by undeserving and uneducated Girassias being pitchforked into Native States employment.

He says that the case is quite otherwise and that it is very difficult for educated Girassias to get suitable employment for want of influence, let alone the uneducated and the undeserving, and that it would be a grave reflection on the very existence of institutions like the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, the Girassia School at Wadhwan and the Girassia College at Gondal, to say that after all their long existence and established reputation they have not produced a sufficient number of educated men fit for different posts of responsibility both in the Government service and in Native States.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

Two Men Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 1.

It appears that some time ago a gateman quarrelled with some of the villagers and it is alleged that from malice and in a spirit of revenge the latter, to get their enemy into trouble, took the gate from its position and laid it across the line. Two up-country natives have been arrested, but released on bail.

THE FLOODS IN THE DECCAN.

Fifty-Thousand Deaths.

HEROIC RESCUE WORK.

GENERAL SCENE OF DESOLATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, OCTOBER 2.

Something like shipshape order is now evident among the ruins, and bodies are being rapidly unearthed and either buried in pits or burned in pyres, the lurid light casting a glow over the death fields at night.

A Government "Peieda" has been issued expressing the sympathy of His Highness the Nizam at the terrible fate which has fallen on Hyderabad.

One month's pay in advance has been ordered for all sufferers and all offices have closed for ten days.

The Mails from Madras and Bombay sides still continue to arrive one day late and newspaper agencies are being besieged for papers.

The policy of not allowing the publication of a local paper debars the public from ascertaining authentic news but even the wildest of rumours as to the loss of life are exceeded by actual facts.

I wired a probable loss of 20,000, but it is now certain that the loss cannot be less than 50,000.

H, H. the Nizam is stricken with grief and H. E. the Minister, although overcome with the enormity of the disaster is out almost all day urging the workers to redouble their efforts,

Officials have lent their motor carriages and horses to the P. W. D., the Health, the Military and the Municipal officials to assist them in rapid transit from place to place.

Major McCormick, of the Hyderabad Mint, is superintending personally the burning of tons of spoiled grain, the wholesale selling of which at first proved a great danger.

A man was taken out of some ruins yesterday morning still alive after having been buried and insensible for 90 hours. First aid was administered, and he is expected to live.

The bridges are being rapidly repaired and it will soon be possible to ride over them.

Cooly labour is being requisitioned from all outlying districts.

One of the first effects of the disaster was the depletion of all shops, offices and houses in Secunderabad by employes, who rushed to Hyderabad to find relatives.

ANOTHER DISASTER FEARED.

Few Europeans venture near the scene now owing to the putrescent odour which is carried by the wind for miles.

No more heroic deed in the whole catastrophe was there than the bravery displayed by the lady assistant surgeons and nurses on the terrible night of Sunday.

It appears they were implored by the police to leave the hospital when the water was rising rapidly, but they resolutely declined to go unless with their patients. As the water rose higher and whilst the corpses were yet being flung up against the hospital walls the staff at last lifted the patients into safety on the roof and then proceeded to pick out from the bodies two feet below the parapet, those still with life, momentarily expecting that they themselves might be cast into eternity. But they were actually rescued on Monday evening after waving flannels to Sirdar Prem Singh, who noticed them from a distance.

One lady was so overwrought during the hours of anxiety that she temporarily lost her reason and sat on the parapet, her feet dangling in the water, singing the Hymn "Pull for the Shore, Sailors."

A public meeting is announced for to-morrow at Secunderabad, which the Resident will preside over. It will be held at the big Gymkhana pavilion.

Owing to the damage done to the mains at Jeedmulta Tank, Secunderabad's water-supply is entirely cut off.

The damage to crops in the district is not so severe as at first thought. The castorseed is fairly all right, but a few of the minor cultivations have suffered severely.

No floods appear to have occurred to places far removed from the rivers, but the rain was general all over the dominions.

The railway situation on the Hyderabad-Godavery as also the Bezwada section is still unimproved, and persistent strong rumours are current that a disaster has befallen the town of Bezwada owing to the force of the Hyderabad floods running into the Kistna.

THE NIZAM'S SYMPATHY.

His Highness the Nizam motored from the Falaknamar Castle to the Afzul Gang Bridge last evening and stood weeping at the sight of destruction before him. Owing to demand for grain in Hyderabad, the available supply in Secunderabad is being rapidly depleted. Grain rose this evening to Rs. 30 per hullah.

The Bombay-Madras mails arrived only a few minutes late this evening.

Five kitchens for Mahomedans and five for non-Mahomedans have been opened. Arrangements have also been made to provide respectable ladies with food in their purdah shelter.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

The Hyderabad crop telegram states that the usual returns have not been received from the districts owing to breaches on the railway lines and interruption of postal communication from the floods and that full details of the disaster to Hyderabad city are not yet available, but that over a large area round the city to the north of the river debris and ruins only are to be seen, that much loss of life has occurred, and that the damage to property is enormous, while all business has been suspended and thousands are rendered homeless.

The report adds that the heavy rainfall has not extended to the western districts, where the crops are doing well, but that in the Telingana District the certain destruction of the early autumn crop and the til crop is anticipated. It is also feared that many tanks have been breached which will affect the prospects of the rice crop

RELIEF FUND OPENED.

A relief fund for the sufferers in the Hyderabad disaster is being opened here with Mr. Symes Scott as treasurer, the Bank of Bengal, Simla branch, receiving subscriptions and undertaking to telegraph them daily free of charge as fast as they are paid in to Hyderabad, so that there may be no delay whatever in their reaching those they designed to assist.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Provincial Committee's Reply.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 2.

In the course of a long letter published in the Madras papers the Madras Provincial Congress Committee replies to the influentially signed circular, protesting against holding the Congress session this year at Madras, particulars regarding which are already published. The Committee regrets it is unable to comply with the request contained threin. In the ordinary course of events it would be the turn of Madras to hold the Congress this year. It argues that no other province is better prepared or circumstanced to hold it.

The Congress Committee presumes the letter under reply does not object so much to holding the Congress at Madras as to holding the Congress in December in India. It points out it was beyond the province of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee to resolve that no Congress should be held in India. The letter continues :—

"It is indeed a matter for regret that circumstances attending the political agitation in India at present are such as to cause great anxiety to all interested in the welfare of the country and wish for its development and advancement on constitutional lines, but the Committee is of opinion the best way of meeting the difficulties of the situation is not to dispense with the session of Congress, but to hold the Congress and show the world that even in times of stress and strain it is possible to conduct our political discussions so as to leave no doubt as to what our wants are, grievances are, how strongly we feel the need for their removal and redress, and how willing and prepared we are to loyally co-operate in any measure devised for that end. The Committee feel the present is the occasion when the forces of the country should be brought together and the need of situation be brought home to Government, and it be demonstrated to them how the granting of the prayer of the people (with the articles as settled by constitution at Allahabad) is not only not inconsistent with the paramountcy of British Empire but is best calculated to consolidate and strengthen its position and help to discharge by the British Government of duties it has Government owed to its subject." The letter concludes with an appeal for co-operation to make the coming Congress a success.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 2.

A correspondent writes from Dera Ghazi Khan that flood water had rapidly drained off for the past fortnight and an air of safety has been assumed by all. The Indus is rapidly assuming cold weather proportion. The cut leading into the Kasturi Canal has done all the work that it could and the remainder of the flood water around the city has been removed practically altogether by means of Persian wheels. The chief entrance into the city through the Sandeman Gate is now clear of water. At one time it was breast high. Unfortunately this edifice shows signs of cracking, even if it can resist the succession of floods which seem to be its fate in future. It is not unlikely that the erosion will eventually be its ruin. The point that has to be taken into consideration is, if the city and Civil Station are not destroyed by erosion, will they be habitable or not. Most probably not, on account of unwholesome water. Attention has been chiefly focussed on Dera Ghazi Khan city. Not only has erosion taken place at headquarters, but the whole way down the district more or less. The Indus apparently is moving bodily towards west of the canal. The Rest-house opposite Jampure, thirty-two miles south of Dera Ghazi Khan, was at the commencement of the hot weather on the right bank of main stream ; now it is on left bank.

DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 2.

Another of the few remaining Mutiny Veterans died at Bareilly last month in the person of Charles Bowden, late of the Hon'ble East India Co.'s Bengal Artillery and till recently Inspector of Police in these Provinces. He served through the Gwalior Campaign, the Sikh Wars and the Indian Mutiny, retiring in 1866 after thirty years' service. He joined the police in 1867, and four years later was specially sent to Bareilly during the Mahomedan disturbance. He took a prominent part in the suppression of the emeute in the Bareilly Central Jail among the life prisoners, for which he received the thanks of Government, a promotion, and a reward. He retired from the Police in 1889. He was buried with military honours.

CHOLERA AT KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 2.

A Peshawar correspondent says that information received shows that cholera is now raging in the Kabul illaqua. Deaths from cholera in Kabul itself are said to amount to 50 or 60 daily. Arrangements have been made for all persons going to Kabul to remain in quarantine for three days, and a camp has been established about three miles outside the city for this purpose.

DERAILMENT NEAR SEONI.

Mail Runs into a Rock Slip.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

No. 66 up mixed train ran into a slip of rock at mile 731 between Bhoma and Seoni stations on the B. N. Railway at 0-30 a.m, yesterday and was partially derailed. The line is likely to be cleared to-night.

SCIENCE IN BOMBAY.

Gift of Ten Lakhs.

The following correspondence will be read with the greatest interest :—

Ashley House, Poona ;
27th September 1908.

Dear Sir George Clarke,

In view of the pressing need for improved Science teaching in Bombay, I offer to Government Rs. 10,00,000 (Rupees ten lakhs) towards the creation of a Central Science Institute on modern lines, to be named after me, to be open to all students, and not confined to students of any individual College and to be located near the present University of Bombay.—Yours, very truly,

JACOB SASSOON.

In reply the Governor replied :—

Dear Mr. Sassoon,

I feel that I cannot sufficiently thank you for your most generous offer. It has been one of my greatest wishes to put the teaching of Science on a proper footing in this Presidency, and to provide for the growing needs of the community in this direction.

Your munificent offer, following that of Sir Cowasji, Jehanjir, will enable me to provide for teaching in the higher branches of Science, as well as for the grounding which I wish to make general for all students.

I trust that now the objections which have been raised to the centralization of science teaching will disappear,

Again thanking you most warmly for the public spirit which I am sure will always be a source of keen satisfaction, to you,—I am, Yours very truly,

G. S. CLARKE.

PARSI GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

The Parsis are to have a Girls' Orphanage at last. We understand on the most reliable authority that Miss Hamabai Framji Dinshaw Petit has appointed trustees, to whom she has decided to hand over, her jewellery valued at from ten to twelve lakhs of rupees, with instructions to sell the same and apply the proceeds thereof towards the foundation of a Parsee Girls' Orphanage to be called after her late lamented Mother, Bai Avabai, Framji Dinshaw Petit.

TILAK'S SENTENCE.

"Standard's" Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 2.

A "Pioneer" Special says:—The "Standard," referring to the commutation of Tilak's sentence, and discussing the question of responsibility for the alteration of the Bombay High Court's decision, says that if Sir George Clarke is to blame he may be excused on the ground that he has not been long enough in India to understand Asiatics, who will regard this act as weakness prompted by the pusillanimous fear of anarchists.

STATE JEWEL ROBBERY.

Culprits Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, OCTOBER 2.

An attempt was made lately to stealthily remove, at midnight, the Mangrol State ornaments of the value of about ten to fifteen thousand, in the possession of the senior widow of the late Chief.

The police, suspecting something wrong, arrested the men in charge of the boxes and took them into custody. On opening the boxes, they were found to contain gold and silver ornaments, and they reported the matter to the proper authorities.

THE BANDMANN THEATRE.

"Mrs. Dot."

Last night the Bandmann Comedy Company played "Mrs. Dot," and if it is not possible to say that they played it better than any play they have given, at least it can be said that it is the most cleverly written play they have played. We have no hesitation in using this double sentence because the Company has so many plays to play and does them all so well that it is obviously impossible to do them all superlatively. "Mrs. Dot" is entirely a writer's play at first and only innumerable rehearsals under the superintendence of the author—the only man who knows—could possibly secure that inflection of voice which is necessary to bring out every point which he sets out to secure by his play on words, but when it comes to acting, pure and simple, when words are subordinate to another Miss Hamer, Mr Vane and Mr Vigors scored a every point and, when comedy was required, so did Miss Blanche Forsythe and Mr. Spencer Gee. Very briefly "Mrs. Dot" Worthley and Mr. Geral Halstane (Miss Hamer and Mr. Vigors) are in love, but the latter is broke and the former has that wealth which only a successful brewery can give. There is also another slight objection. Gerald Halstane, the impecunious, has fallen in love with Nellie, daughter of Lady Sillinger —a most worldly lady whose family motto might well be "hwa," so susceptible is she to the change of fortune of Gerald and his lordly cousin who dies most opportunely. But as Gerald and Mrs. Dot love one another and Gerald and Nellie are engaged some one has to go to the wall. Is it necessary to say which? And thus we have told the whole story, the whole, that is without mentioning the marvellous ingenuity of the author in making situations and getting out of them again and the equally marvellous way in which his intention—when acting as apart from the inflection of voice was required—was concerned. Undoubtedly the first place must be given to Mr. Vane, but Miss Hamer acted excellently too and last night at least Mr. Geach came up to his standard which has been set in India by Mr. Melan Cotter, in fact if it be not disloyalty to an old friend Mr. Geach treated the part more delicately than probably Mr. Cotter would have done. As a verdict on the whole one and alone is permissible, excellent.

To night "The Wrong Mr Wright" will be played and as this is the last night of the Company here for the present season an entirely full house may be expected.

THE LATEST FROM HOME

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18, (PARIS, SEPTEMBER 19)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Accident to Lord Curzon.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston was hurt on Sunday evening in a motor-car collision, near Sunningdale Station, while on the way from London to Basingstoke.

Cricket.—The South last week won their match against the North by an innings and 54 runs.—At Hambledon, an England eleven was defeated by Hambledon.—The M.C.C. Australian team beat Mr. Bamford's eleven at Uttoxeter.

Election Intelligence.—Thursday, the 24th inst. has been fixed as the polling day in the by-election at Newcastle.

Labour.—The President of the Board of Trade has issued an important memorandum in which he states that, with a view to consolidating, expanding, and popularizing the working of the Conciliation Act of 1896, he proposes to set up a standing court of arbitration.—The Trade Union Congress, at its closing meeting on Saturday, appointed a new Parliamentary Committee, and elected Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M.P., president of next year's Congress. —The operative spinners in the cotton trade have decided to take another ballot upon the point at issue between them and the employers.

Lotteries.—The report of the Select Committee on Lotteries and Indecent Advertisements is issued.

Law and Police.—At Westminster Police Court, on Monday, William James Stewart was charged with obstruction during the Roman Catholic procession on Sunday and was fined £5.

Mr. Churchill's Wedding.—The wedding of Mr. Churchill, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, and Miss Clementine Hozier, was solemnized at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Saturday afternoon. There was a brilliant assemblage in the church, including many of Mr. Churchill's colleagues in the Ministry, and the exceptional interest taken in the wedding by the general public was shown by the presence of very large crowds in the streets outside. Lord Hugh Cecil was best man.

Motor-cars and the Public.—We publish particulars of the scheme for preventing inconsiderate driving which was adopted at the recent meeting of the Royal Automobile Club at Norwich.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, a motor mechanic named Levy, charged with the manslaughter of a man whom he knocked down with a car, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Omnibus Accidents.—A horse omnibus was overturned in passing over a bridge at Chelsea on Sunday, and several people were injured.—A collision occurred on Wednesday afternoon in Paddington between a hansom-cab and a motor-omnibus, by which one person was killed and four were injured.

Railway Accidents in 1907.—The general report by Mr. G. R. Askwith (Assistant Secretary for the Railway Department) to the Board of Trade upon Railway Accidents during 1907, states that within the year 1,117 persons were killed and 6,811 were injured. The average figures for the previous ten years were 1,160 and 6,765 respectively.

Rubber Exhibition.—The first international exhibition of rubber which has been held in Europe was opened at Olympia on Monday by Sir Henry Blake.

The Eucharistic Congress.—The solemn procession through the streets of Westminster, which was to mark the close of the Eucharistic Congress, took place on Sunday, but shorn of its most striking ceremonial. This alteration was suggested by the Prime Minister, who informed Archbishop Bourne that in the opinion of the Government "it would be better, in the interests of order and good feeling, that the proposed ceremonial, the legality of which is open to question, should not take place." This intervention, which was announced at a great meeting in the Albert-Hall on Saturday, excited a feeling of bitter disappointment and resentment, but the Congress authorities accepted the changed circumstances, and exhorted their people to submit with loyalty to the arrangement. Cardinals and Bishops, therefore, walked in the procession on Sunday in full Court dress of their respective rank, and the Host was not carried. The occasion, nevertheless, was a deeply impressive one, and at the close of the afternoon's proceedings the Papal Legate, from a balcony overlooking the dense mass of people in the streets, pronounced the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. There were no hostile demonstrations, and the attitude of the enormous crowds which lined the route was that of devotion and respect.

The King.—The King on Monday left Basford Abbey, and travelled by special train to Tulchan, Forfar, on a visit to Mr. Arthur Sassoon at Tulchan Lodge.

Woman Suffrage.—A demonstration and breakfast at the Queen's-hall were held on Wednesday to celebrate the liberation from Holloway Gaol of four woman suffragists who were sentenced to three months' imprisonment for the part they took in the proceedings in Parliament-square on June 30.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The United States battleship fleet has received a worm welcome at Albany.

—Lord Dudley opened the Austrian Federal Parliament on Wednesday. The Speech from the Throne said that recent decisions of the High Court necessitated an amendment of the Constitution relating to the so-called "new protection."

Canada.—The Hon. J. T. Rolland, in his presidential address to the conv[illegible] appealed to the Canadian people to [illegible] duties being increased in order to [illegible] from extinction.

New Zealand.—Our Wellington correspondent says important changes have been made in the arbitration Bill. The second reading debate on the Arbitration Bill began in the New Zealand Legislature on Wednesday. Our Wellington correspondent says the Bill will be debated on non-party lines and is certain to pass without further serious amendment.

South Africa.—Mr. Sorabji, the educated Indian immigrant, who was deported from and afterwards re-entered the Transvaal, has been sentenced to three months' hard labour. The Indian ex-soldiers in the colony have again sent a petition to the Imperial Government against the Asiatic Law Amendment Act.

THE UNITED STATES.

The American Presidential Campaign.—The Republicans carried the State elections in Maine on Monday. The President has published a letter, containing an extremely warm eulogy of Mr. Taft, and an acknowledgment of the President's indebtedness to him for standing shoulder to shoulder with him in the fight for reforms.

The Governorship of New York.—Governor Hughes has been re-nominated at the first ballot.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Chinese Ministry of Law suggest that the penalty for the manufacture of opium needles shall be banishment to a pestilential frontier, and that the same penalty, coupled with shutting of their shops, shall be inflicted on tradesmen who

tell morphia without a customs permit. An Imperial Decree has been issued confirming these proposals.

Denmark.—The Copenhagen Press announces the impending resignation of M. Christensen, Prime Minister of Denmark.

France.—Major Dreyfus's assailant, Gregori, has been acquitted on both the charges brought against him of attempt to murder and premeditated wounding. The champagne vintage is practically a total failure and the growers are said to be all in debt.

Morocco.—Our correspondent at Tangier states that Mulai Hafid's Note to the Powers has been received there and circulated among the Foreign Legations. After speaking of his proclamation in the interior and at the coast towns, which, he claims gives him the right to speak as the acknowledged Sultan of Morroco he reaffirms his intention and readiness to abide by all treaties and arrangements made by his predecessors, and especially by the Act of Algeciras. Our Paris correspondent says the Franco-Spanish Note was presented to the representatives of the Powers on Monday. It indicates the conditions on which the Powers might recognize Mulai Hafid, and adds that those Powers which have special interests will retain the right of demanding a settlement from the Sultan, and, especially in the case of France and Spain, the right of reimbursement for military outlays, and of the payment of indemnities for the murder of Frenchmen and Spaniards.

Persia.—Severe fighting is reported from Tabriz.

Russia.—The epidemic of cholera in St. Petersburg is spreading.

Turkey.—Our Constantinople correspondent states that the Committee of Union and Progress has issued a circular to army officers, warning them against taking part in political meetings and interfering with the work of the Government.—King Edward has sent a telegram of congratulation to the Sultan on the first anniversary of his accession after the promulgation of the Constitution. His Majesty says there is every reason to hope that under the able direction of so eminent a Grand Vizier, the Turkish Empire will have a peaceful and prosperous future.

Aerial Navigation.—Mr. Orville Wright surpassed all previous records by a flight in his aeroplane of 1 hour 10 minutes 24 seconds, and again on Saturday, when he flew 1 hour 14 minutes 20 seconds.—Mr. Wilbur Wright on Wednesday made an ascent in his aeroplane, lasting 39min. 18sec. This is the longest aeroplane flight yet made in Europe.

Obituary.—The body of Professor J. Churton Collins, Professor of English Literature at Birmingham University, was on Tuesday discovered in a secluded spot on a farm at Carltonville, near Lowestoft. Other deaths announced are:—General Sir R. Gipps, Mr. Oswald, K. C., Rev. Dr. Waite, Mr. C. A. Whitmore, Mr. A. Burrows, Mr. J. T Taylor, Dr E. P. Paton, Mrs. Kingscote, and Mr S. Dickinson.—"Times."

COTTON LOCK-OUT.

110,000 Workers Idle.

SPLIT AMONG OPERATIVES.

HOPE OF PEACE NOT ABANDONED.

MANCHESTER, September 18.

The cotton trade dispute has culminated to-day and the lock-out of 110,000 operatives begins to-morrow. A month ago the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations gave a month's notice of a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages. The two great unions, the operative spinners and the cardroom workers, rejected the proposal by a majority on a popular vote of more than 9 to 1. At a conference the employers agreed to postpone the reduction until January.

The spinners took a second vote on this, and the cardroom workers asked for an extension of the notice, to enable them to do so. This the employers refused.

To-day the result of the operative spinners' ballot was declared, showing 737 per cent. in favour of refusing the reduction. As, however, 80 per cent. is necessary before a strike takes place, the spinners had to accept.

The committee of the spinners met this morning. At half-past two they had a conference with the cardroom workers' committee. It did not last five minutes. The spinners' representatives declared they had not obtained the necessary 80 per cent. of votes, and so they must accept. The cardroom representatives replied that they had decided not to accept. Thereupon the two sides separated.

THE CONFERENCE.

At half-past three representatives of the spinners and of the employers had a meeting at the office of the Masters' Federation. It lasted over an hour and a half. What took place was afterwards told me by Mr. Marsland, secretary of the operative spinners.

"We first suggested to the employers' representatives that there should be month's stoppage of all the mills, starting on September 28, and lasting till October 25. We promissed that we would use our influence and power to close down all mills that they could not stop. Such a stoppage, we pointed out, would put trade on a better footing. Pending this, the notices of reduction were to be withdrawn. If at the end of the month conditions of trade warranted it, we would then recommend our members to accept the 5 per cent. reduction.

"This was refused. The employers said they could not see their way to accept it. We then reported that we had balloted our members and that though 737 per cent. had voted against accepting the reductions, there was not the necessary fourfifths majority, and, therefore, we were there to accept their proposal.

"We afterwards asked if the mills would be open on Monday for our men to go to work, seeing that they had accepted the employers' terms. We were informed they would not be opened until the cardroom operatives and the winders and warpers had also agreed."

EMPLOYERS IMMOVABLE.

Asked if the employers had shown any conciliatory dispositon, Mr. Marsland replied: 'If you can read any show of conciliation into that you are quite at liberty to do so. The employers would not budge."

This evening notices were sent out by both sides announcing that from to-morrow noon all mills would be shut for the present. Of the 110,000 operatives at once thrown out of work two-thirds are lads.

Within a week the number idle will be increased to at least 200,000, and if the strike goes on for a month fully 400,000 people will be directly thrown out of work. Those secondarily affected will bring this figure up to over 500,000.

To make things worse Lancashire is in the midst of a period of very great depression apart from the strike. The unemployed are numerous, the number in Manchester alone being estimated at 16,000.

It is now expected by these most in a position to know that the Board of Trade will act at once. The absence of Mr. Winston Churchill on his honeymoon will not hinder it.

Although they are at present unyielding, it is stated, says the Press Association, that a card room ballot may constitute the signal for a move, and that the mills will reopen in a fortnight.

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

Two imposing services in Westminster Cathedral, six sectional meetings, and a reception by the Papal Legate in the Albert Hall, formed the programme of the Eucharistic Congress on Sept. 11. Large congregations were again to be seen at the Cathedral. At High Mass, which was celebrated by the Archbishop of Utrecht in the presence of most of the ecclesiastics who were attending the Congress, the music was entirely by German composers. The sectional meetings, which were devoted almost entirely to papers and addresses on devotional subjects, were again largely attended.

THE BYZANTINE LITURGY.

No service in connection with the Congress was more impressive than the Byzantine Liturgy, which was sung on September 12, in Westminster Cathedral in the presence of the Cardinal Legate. The congregation rivalled in number even that which gathered to welcome the Cardinal Legate. The Liturgy throughout supposes the usual arrangements of a Byzantine Church, and to the eye accustomed only to the celebration of the Western rite, there were many strange features. But the architecture of the Cathedral follows the Byzantine style and accordingly the changes made in its furniture found a quite appropriate setting. As soon as one entered the church, the chief change was made manifest—the dividing of the choir from the sanctuary by a great screen, the ikonostasis, running right across the church. Three doors pierced it, and through the centre, or royal, door could be seen the altar and sanctuary, vested and arranged strictly according to Byzantine rules. Down to the minutest details, there was conformity with the rubrics of the Greek Euchologion, with a complete avoidance of any Latin element which might act with detrimental effect on Eastern ceremonial. Assumptionist Fathers, who, by special privilege of the Holy See, had been allowed to join the Uniate Byzantine rite, had made the long journey from Stamboul in order to assist at this service, and no trouble had been spared by the choir and servers of the Cathedral to make themselves conversant with the music and ceremonies. The celebrant was the Very Rev. Arsenios Atiyeh, Archimandrite of the Melkite Church of St. Julien le Pauvre, at Paris. Cardinal Vannutelli assisted in state, performing the part of assisting bishop in Greek, while his Royal Highness the Rev. Prince Max of Saxony officiated as reader and, Angustinans of the Assumption acted as concelebrants. A slight movement among those of the congregation who were nearest the sacristy told of the approach of the celebrant's procession, and a moment later was heard the sound of a strange Eastern chant, sung unaccompanied, for no instrument of music finds a place in an Eastern church. Preceded by a cross bearer and acolytes carrying lighted candles, the little procession made its way to the altar. To the Western eye it seemd a strange procession, for those who were to assist in the service wore black cassock, with the tall brimless hat called kalemaukion; the assuming of the handsome vestments used on such occasion was to be made part of the later ceremonial The Cardinal Legate, in robes of scarlet, was conducted to his seat on the north side of the sanctuary.

The proceedings of the Congress on Sept. 12 included a procession of 17,000 Roman Catholic children through the streets.

THE GREAT SUNDAY PROCESSION.

THE PREMIER INTERVENES.

Remarkable scenes, without parallel in the religious history of England, since the middle of the sixteenth century, were witnessed at Sunday's procession through the streets adjacent to Westminster Cathedral. Owing to the intervention of the Government, the procession was not carried through in accordance with the original programme. Telegrams passed between Mr. Asquith and the Archbishop of Westminster on Sept. 12, and the result of these communications was that to quote the official words, "the Archbishop of Westminster consented to eliminate those features which are believed to be contrary to statute" from the procession. Hence the Host was not carried, and plainer vestments were in consequence worn by the clergy.

The modification in the arrangements for the procession was announced at a mass meeting held at the Albert Hall on Saturday night.

In opening the proceedings Archbishop Bourne said:—"Before we commence business I have a statement to make which will be a cause of pain and surprise to you all. On Thursday I received a private communication from the Prime Minister deprecating the procession to be held on Sunday." In reply, continued Dr. Bourne, he wrote stating that he could not alter the procession unless he was able to state that he did so in accordance with a formal request from Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister. Further correspondence ensued, and finally Mr. Asquith telegraphed:—

"Since your Grace refers the matter to our judgment, I have to say that his Majesty's Government are of opinion that it would be better in the interests of order and good feeling that the proposed ceremonial, the legality of which is open to question, should not take place. I much regret the inconvenience and disappointment which this abandonment may cause."

In answer to this telegram, said Archbishop Bourne, he replied:—

"All elements of ecclesiastical ceremonial shall, in deference to your wish as Prime Minster, be eliminated from the procession. Expect Government to ensure all comfort and courtesy to our honoured guests. Will explain fully in public the arrangements."

Happily, in spite of the assemblage of enormous crowds, no untoward incident occurred, and although 2,000 policemen were on duty, they had not a single case of disorder to deal with. Many women fainted during the afternoon, and had to be carried out by ambulance men, who gave them restoratives. The proceeding concluded, as had been arranged, with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, given by the Papal Legate from the balcony of the Cathedral to the crowd assembled below.

Although the procession was not timed to leave the Cathedral until a quarter to four, hundreds of people assembled in the streets as early as half-past twelve and waited patiently on the footpaths, whiling away the time by singing hymns. Every window of the lofty flats and tenement buildings and every balcony was occupied by sightseers, and even the roofs were lined with people who peered over into the street below, apparently oblivious to the peril of a fall. The police cleared a space in the streets for the procession, and 12,000 men, wearing white and yellow armlets, acted as bodyguard by standing shoulder to shoulder on either side of the road. So dense was the crowd at two o'clock that the police wisely decided to allow no more people into the processional area, and after that hour nobody was allowed to pass in at any of the nine points which gave access to it. One of the rules framed for the guidance of the people present was that "smoking is absolutely forbidden from 3 p.m. until the procession is over," and it is a striking testimony to the loyalty with which this rule was observed that every man put away his pipe or cigarette before the required time, and did not smoke again, until after the Benediction was pronounced.

Periodically as rumours that the procession was to move down the steps of the main entrance in Ashley Place, and the appearance of the master of the ceremonies at the head was the signal for an outburst of cheering which developed into roar upon roar of applause when the tall spare figure of Cardinal Vannutelli, the Papal Legate, was seen.

With a pleasant smile on his face and holding up his right hand as though blessing the people, the Cardinal walked slowly on—his red hat and red vestments and his red train carried by two attendants in Court dress giving a vivid touch of colour to the scene. Immediately in front of him walked the Duke of Norfolk, stately and solemn, wearing frock dress with no order or jewel of any kind. Behind the Cardinal Legate were the other Cardinals, all wearing their red hats and vestments, and attended by their chaplains. Later came the Archbishop of Westminster, who had a very enthusiastic reception; and then followed two or three British general officers, in Court dress and wearing their orders; provincials of religious orders in sombre black, and other high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

As the procession passed along the cheers grew louder and louder, ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and men bared their heads and waved their hats. Scores of nuns, in picturesque black and white, were seated at the windows of the offices, of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Carlisle Place, and they leaned forward and cheered and waved their white handkerchiefs as enthusiastically as the crowds below.

An hour had to elapse before the procession returned to the main entrance, and once more hymns were sung lustily by the throng while at times there were bursts of cheering when some well-known figure was recognised. At length there was a hush as the head of the procession turned again into Ashley Place, and as the Bishops, Archbishops, and Cardinals came into view the cheers were renewed again and again. The procession passed into the Cathedral, the great doors were closed, and the people outside waited to receive the Benediction. On many of the balconies ladies had lighted candles and sang hymns. All eyes were turned upwards to the balcony where, standing before an improvised pulpit covered with red velvet the Cardinal Legate was to give his blessing. A solemn minute passed, and then there rang out a fanfare of trumpets from the footpath opposite. There was another fanfare in Ambrosden Avenue, and a third, which came as a surprise to everybody, was blown by trumpeters stationed on the balcony right at the top of the lofty campanile. The fanfares were the signal that the Cardinal was about to bless the people.

Amid a breathless silence, which seemed weirdly strange after the prolonged cheering, the Cardinal stood up on the balcony and conferred the Benediction of the Sacred Host. The people, thus blessed, showed unrestrained joy. They cheered again and again, and then slowly dispersed. Thus ended the Eucharistic Congress.

PROTESTANTS' THANKS.

The action of the Prime Minister which led to the proposed carrying of the Host in Sunday's great Roman Catholic procession being abandoned continues to arouse deep interest in religious and political circles both in this country and in Rome. There is undisguised elation, remarks a contemporary, at the headquarters of the various Protestant societies in London at what they regard as a great Protestant victory. In the view of Mr. Hyslop, organising secretary of the Protestant Alliance, the intervention of Mr. Asquith prevented bloodshed on Sunday. "To his own knowledge," he declares, "dozens of arrangements had been made for taking action which would have resulted in bringing the Host to the ground."

Lord Edmund Talbot announces that he will take the earliest opportunity after Parliament reassembles of ascertaining what the view of the Government is "and, if necessary of further ascertaining whether, in their opinion, the time has not arrived for repealing such clauses of an Act of Parliament as place the Catholics of this country at a disadvantage compared to other religious bodies in performing public acts of worship according to our faith, and which must also deeply affront the religious sentiments of many millions of our co-religionists throughout the Empire."

Col. Fitzpatrick, a prominent London Orangeman, showed outside his house at Harlesden on September 14, a large placard, announcing "Ten thousand valiant Orangemen had vowed that if the Paper Host came out it would never return to the Mass House. Victory to the Orange flag. All thanks be to our God."

A number of the Cardinals and other high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church who attended the Congress left London on Sept. 14.

Cardinal Vannutelli was present on the 14th at a large reception given by the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk at Arundel. The views of the Legate upon the Congress are given in a speech which he made at a luncheon at Cathedral Hall on Sunday, in which he spoke of deep gratification which he was sure the Pope would feel at the incomparable demonstration of the past week. The Archbishop of Westminster has also made a statement in which he expresses his perfect satisfaction with the work and results of the Congress, and also with the attitude of the public towards it, apart from the somewhat undignified action of the Prime Minister.

Cardinal Vannutelli, on September 16, visited a number of Roman Catholic institutions in London. In the evening Archbishop Bourne gave a dinner at Archbishop's House to which the secretaries of the Eucharistic Congress, and other members of the executive, were invited to meet the Legate.

SOCIALIST'S CHARGE.

Riot at the German Party's Congress

Nuremberg, Sept. 18.

After two days' stormy discussion the German Social Democratic Congress to-day voted on the question of the budgets, which has caused bitter feeling between the North and South Germans. The Congress's resolution of censure on the South German was adopted by 258 votes to 119, and both embitters and perpetuates the feud.

This afternoon the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party prepared a resolution condemning as dangerous and criminal the proceedings of certain circles desirous of driving the British and German peoples into war and asserting that it is the duty of the German proletariats to oppose by every means the Chauvinist spirit and to attempt to render peace secure. This resolution will be discussed to-morrow.

Berlin, Sept. 18.

Yesterday's sitting of the Congress closed amid scenes of the wildest disorder. Herr Segitz announced to the Congress on the strength of an alleged conversation between Herr Bebel and Herr Eberr, overheard by a delegate, named Nimmerfall, that Herr Bebel had been attacked by his North German colleagues for his mildness of tone in the exposition of the executive's standpoint on the voting of supplies.

The announcement created the utmost sensation. Herr Singer, amid wild uproar denounced Herr Segitz, declaring the tale to be wholly untrue. The climax was reached when Herr Nimmerfall attempted to explain.

Herr Bebel interrupted him, shouting "You are a liar," while from all round the hall arose shouts, "cheats," "spy," "falsebetser," "black guard."

MR. ORVILLE WRIGHT ON HIS FALL.

Description From His Sick Bed.

QUICK RECOVERY.

FORT MEYER, (Virginia), SEPTEMBER, 18.

Mr. Orville Wright will recover from his injuries sustained in the wreck of his aeroplane. The death of his companion, Lieutenant Selfridge, has not yet been communicated to him.

After a night of anxious watching the physicians in attendance at the Fort Meyer Hospital were able this morning to announce that no symptoms of serious internal injuries had appeared, and that the patient was recovering well from the terrible shock caused by the collapse of his machine. A cablegram to this effect was immediately despatched to Mr. Wilbur Wright.

So satisfactory is Mr. Wright's condition deemed to be that the surgeons decided to reset his broken thigh, and this was accomplished without any appreciable rise in the injured man's temperature.

After the operation Mr. Wright was permitted to see his Dayton mechanics, Mr. Charles Taylor and Mr. Charles Furniss. To them he explained that as soon as he heard a clacking behind him in the aeroplane he knew that something serious had occurred. Instantly he stopped the motor and prepared for a quick descent. He hoped this could be accomplished without losing control entirely of aeroplane, and for first thirty five feet of the downward progress his hopes were realised.

Then the machine pitched forward, and fell heavily. Had the parade ground been larger, or his machine higher in the air, Mr. Wright said he could have kept the machine on an even keel until he reached the ground; but owing to the fact that the parade ground is surrounded by high trees and buildings, the descent had to be made in a limited space.

The aeroplane itself is ruined beyond all possibility of repair. Its twisted and broken parts were gathered up in the field this morning, and deposited in a wooden shed, the windows of which were boarded up as a token of mourning.

All that remains to mark the scene of yesterday's tragedy is a stake planted where the body of Lieutenant Selfridge was picked up. There the Army intends to erect a monument to the memory of the officer who lost his life in the service of aeronautics.

Apart altogether from the suffering the accident caused the blow is a terrible one for the Wrights, who were at the zenith of their achievements. Months must now elapse before the Government tests can be resumed, which, of course, involves the brothers in heavy financial losses. But that the catastrophe will in any way deter the inventors from prosecuting the conquest of the air need not for a moment be believed.

Experts are unanimous is declaring that the accident was not due to any fault in the principle of the aeroplane.

The War Department, convinced that the problem of aerial flight is solved by the Wright aeroplane, has decided to extend indefinitely the time in which the brothers may demonstrate the merits of their machine.

Mr. Wright's sister arrived late this evening from Dayton (Ohio) and was hurried in an Army motor-car to the hospital.

To-night the Fort surgeon made the following statement:—

"Mr. Wright is resting comfortably and is as well as could be expected. His injurics have been dressed, and the bones are well in place. He has no fever, and unless complications develop—a contingency which we have no cause at present to suspect—he will recover quickly."

The body of Lieutenant Selfridge will not be buried until his family is heard from.

MR. W. WRIGHT'S GRIEF.

AEROPLANING NOT MORE RISKY THAN MOTORING.

Le Mans, Friday, Sept. 18.

I saw Mr. Wilbur Wright early this morning just after he had learned from Mr. Hart O Berg, his business associate, of the unfortunate accident to his brother Orville. As soon as I entered the shed I recognised that Mr. Wright was a changed man. Instead of the sprightly figure I have known for the past three months, I saw a man stricken with grief. His face was pallid, his lips tightly compressed and his head bent.

As we clasped hands and I expressed my sympathy for him Mr. Wright's eyes, despite his evident effort to remain self-possessed, filled with tears, and when he learned of the death of Lieutenant Selfridge he completely broke down.

"I know Orville is safe," he said, as we walked beneath the pine trees, "because the Wright family is always lucky in accidents. But the death of poor Selfridge is awful. What a responsibility for Orville." "Yes", he continued, "It is an immense responsibility to take somebody's life."

When I asked Mr. Wright his opinion as to the probable cause of the accident, he said he was certain that it did not arise from any defects in the aeroplane's stability or general construction. He seemed strangely puzzled by the breaking of the propeller, but he is not in any way discouraged, and if he receives good news of his brother he will probably resume his experiments on Monday.

Later I discussed with Mr Wright the dangers of aeroplanes.

"Aeroplaning," he declared, "does not offer more dangers or greater risks than many other sports. There have been numbers of deaths in motor-car races, and racing at high speed in an automobile is very dangerous. The best proof that aeroplaning offers a minimum amount of danger lies in this fact that up to the present none of the other aviators has ever been seriously hurt, and that although Orville and myself have made several thousands—I say thousands—of ascents, both mechanically propelled and planing, this is the first time that anything has happened to the machine when it was in the air.

"We have calculated the machine carefully, and have allowed for an ample factor of safety, but the accident may have been caused by a defect in the materials. Until, however, I get full details from a sure source I cannot explain what happened. Nobody can avoid meeting with an accident once. What is certain is that our aeroplane is perfectly under control when everything works rightly, and there is less danger, or, at any rate, no greater danger, in aeroplaning than in motoring."

Mr. Wilbur Wright recently stated his belief that even when flying at a great height there is no danger to the aviator when the motor stops, as he is able to "plane" to earth smoothly. The greater the altitude in such circumstances the greater the safety.

Over three thousand spectators gathered in the vicinity of Mr. Wright's shed to-day to see him fly, and their disappointment was very great on learning that in consequence of the bad news he had received from America he would not go up for several days.

FRENCH SYMPATHY.

The news of the death of Lieutenant Selfridge and the serious accident to Mr. Orville Wright caused profound regret in French aeronautic circles, and Mr. Wilbur Wright was yesterday the recipient of many marks of sympathy.

M. Delagrange, the French aviator, whose records most nearly approach those of Mr. Wilbur Wright's, says the accident had been for seen by all competent persons. "Unhappy surprises of this kind," he said, "will inevitably occur where the aeroplane is fitted with two propellers." He thinks it was a mistake for Mr. Wright to fly so high as 150ft signified nothing. He believed that the accident would come as a great blow to aviation.

MARRIAGE OF MR. CHURCHILL AND MISS HOZIER.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Sept 12, Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill and of Mrs. George Cornwallis West, was married in the presence of a large and distinguished congregation to Miss Clementine Hozier daughter of the late Col. Sir Henry Hozier and of Lady Blanche Hozier.

The church was adorned with a profusion of flowers and foliage, the alter being a mass of white blossom. Two giant palms stood at the top of the centre aisle and formed an arch, under which the bridal couple stood. Long queues of invited guests indiscriminately mixed awaited the opening of the church doors, and were regulated by the police, a large body of whom also kept back the general public.

The church was quite full, and among those present were several of the bridegroom's colleagues in the Cabinet, including Viscount Morley, Mr. Lloyed George, and Mr. John Burns. The congregation included many members of both Houses of Parliament, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the German Ambassador, the Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by the Marchioness of Blandford and the young Marquess of Blandford, the Dowager Duches of Roxburghe, the Dowager Countess of Airlie (the birde's grandmother), the Countess of Lytton, Winifred Countess of Arran, the Earl and Countess of Verulam, Lady Charles Beresford, Lady Avebury, Lady Wimborne, Lady Stanly of Alderly, Lady Rayleigh, Lord Glantawe, Lord Redesdale, Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., and Lady Edmund Talbot, Col, and Lady Sarah Wilson, and Lady Blanche Hozier.

The bridegroom, who was attended by his best man, Lord Hugh Cecil, drove to the church from his residence in Bolton Street, and shortly afterwards the five bridesmaids arrived and stood by the door. They were Miss Nellie Hozier (sister of the bride), the Hon. Venetia Stanley (daughter of Lord and Lady Stanely of Alderley) and Miss Madeleine Whyte (daughter of Lady Maude Whyte), cousins of the bride; Miss Claire Frewen (cousin of the bridegroom), and Miss Horatia Seymour (daughter of the late Sir H. Seymour). The bridesmaids were all dressed alike, in pale biscuit-coloured satin costumes, with high-waisted bodices, arrayed with lace and embroidered in silk and silver. They also wore large black satin picture hats wreathed with delicately tinted pink and white camellias and finished at the back with a pink moire bow.

The bride, accompanied by her mother, Lady Blanch Hozier, and her brother, Sub-Lieut. William Hozier, R. N., drove from 52 Portland Place the residence of her great aunt, Lady St. Helier. When the motor carriage with Miss Hozier arrived at the church a rush was made by the public who surrounded the vehicle, the cordon of police having been broken through in places.

The bridge was led to the altar by her brother, and was followed by Miss Nellie Hozier as principal bridesmaid, the other bridas-maids coming next. The bride's dress was a simple gown of ivory satin cut very plain in the Venetian style. This and the long train of similar material were trimmed with old Venetian lace lent for the occasion by Mrs. Cornwallis-West, who was among those present. The bride also wore a plain tulle veil over a wreath of orange blossom.

The Bishop of St. Asaph officiated, assisted by Bishop Welldon (Dean of Manchester), who gave the address, Canon Edgar Sheppard, sub-dean of the Chapels Royal, and Archdeacon Wilborforce. The service was fully choral, the regular choir being augmented by the Abbey choristers. The hymns were "Lead us, Heavenly Father, lead us," "Now thank we all our God." Mendelssohn's anthem, "O for the wings of a dove," was also sung. The bride was given away by her mother.

During the singing of the anthem the bride and bridegroom proceeded to the vestry to sign the register, and while this was being done the bridesmaids went through the aisles and distributed from baskets favours of organe blossom tied with white ribbon to the invited guests. Many of the people in the side pews stood on the seats during the entire service in order to witness the ceremony. At its conclusion Mr. and Mrs. Churchill left the church, responding, as they passed, to the many expressions of good wishes. As they emerged from the awning in front of the church they were greeted with cheers. The entire route from the church to Portland Place was lined with crowds of people standing in the roadway, and the traffic had to be stopped for a considerable length of time.

A largely attended reception was afterwards held at 52 Portland Place. The invitations to this and to witness the ceremony at St. Margaret's reached nearly 1,000.

The splendid array of wedding gifts were on view on Friday at Lady St. Helier's residence, where they were inspected by numerous visitors.

The first part of the honeymoon was spent at Blenheim Palace, which was lent by the Duke of Marlborough. The newly married pair left London on Sept. 16 for Baveno, where they will make a stay of about a week before going on to Austria to visit Baron de Forest. They expect to be back in London on Oct. 5 or 6, making a shot stay in Paris on their way home.

OTTAWA IN PERIL.

Flames Close to the City.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.

For the first time since the forest fire commenced a fortnight ago, the flames are pressing close to the capital. An experimental farm and some lumber piles west of the city are threatened with destruction, and east of the city the flames are running through the Beech wood Cemetery.

Should a high wind arise the situation will be serious. The smoke hangs over the city like a London fog and it is impossible to see more than fifty yards. The people are suffering greatly from sore eyes and are plagued with black flies driven out of the forests by the smoke and flames. The firefighters are constantly on the alert.

The smoke permeates the buildings and Government offices, and heavy pall prevails, even in the Chamber of the House of Commons.

LINERS "SMOKE-BOUND."

Montreal Sept. 18.

The Allan liner "Corsican" due to sail this morning for England with the passengers transferred from the "Corinthian," which was recently in collision with the steamer "Malin Head" owing to the dense smoke caused by the forest fires, is herself unable to proceed from the same cause.

The Dominion liner "Ottawa" is held up at Quebec, and other ocean liners are in a similar plight. The conditions are unprecedented in the history of navigation on the St. Lawrence.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah Balvantsingh Chandrasingh, Maharajah of Vizagapatam, arrived in Bombay yesterday and is residing in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

HARRY LAUDER AND THE KING.

On Thursday night, Sept. 10, Mr. Harry Lauder, the comedian and vocalist, entertained the King and the house party at Rufford Abbey for more than an hour. A list of eight songs had been submitted, and the King solved the difficulty of selecting from them by requesting Mr. Lauder to sing them all. He accordingly did so. A "Daily Chronicle" correspondent gives the following account of Mr. Lauder and his experiences at Rufford Abbey:—

Looking as bronzed and fit as if he were just home from a shooting party, Mr. Lauder was still in full Highland costume, kilt, tartan, bonnet, and all. "Well," said he, "it was the grandest time I ever had in my life—and the proudest, and I have no hesitation in saying that I have never known anybody laugh at my songs as King Edward did. But I had better begin at the beginning, for I had such adventures on the way that it is a wonder I ever appeared at Rufford Abbey at all.

"I may tell you then, to begin with, that on arriving yesterday afternoon at Ranskill station I was taken by motor to Wiseton Hall, which is some distance from Rufford Abbey. There I was the guest of Mr. Hudson, who did everything to ensure my comfort. I was offered tea, but, somehow or other, I was too excited to drink it. Then a cup of soup was specially prepared for me—whether I drank that or not. I canna remember.

"Anyhow, we started off in what seemed ample time for the 'command' at Rufford, which was fixed for nine o'clock. My escort was Mr. Bennett, the Duke of Westminster's steward. I was in an awful state of nervousness as the fateful hour approached, but they gave me a cheery send-off. As it turned out, the night was dark and stormy. I could hardly sit down for excitement as it was. Judge of my feelings when after about half-an-hour's ride through 'the Dukeries' we lost our way!

"I was in a positive agony and beads of perspiration broke out on my brow. At another time I should have laughed at seeing my companion, Mr. Bennett, climb up the sign-posts with the motor's back light in his hand to try to find the way to Rufford. But my mouth was puckered like a purse, and I couldn't even smile.

"At last, after we had been wandering about for what seemed an eternity, the night cleared and lo and behold, the harvest moon shone forth, disclosing not far ahead the battlements and turrets of Rufford Abbey. Putting on full speed we whizzed through the gateway, and after landing ourselves axle-deep in an ashpit in the grounds arived at the house half an hour late. Never shall I forget my relief a thearing a voice say from those gleaming portals, 'It's all right, Mr. Lauder. Her ladyship would like to see you in five minutes.'

"So I hurried into my costume was received most graciously by Lady Savile and in less than three minutes I was on the stage. I got a magnificent reception from the two hundred or so people there, the King applauding from the beginning. It was a huge room with walls of stone, but very easy to sing in. My son accompanied me at the piano.

"I was seventy minutes on the stage and sang eight songs—indeed the programme that I had submitted was not altered at all. I was simply to go on to the end. The songs were 'Tobermorey (into which I introduced 'John Anderson, my Jo, John' and 'Rooked in the Cradle of the Deep', 'Stop Your Tickling, Jock,' 'The Saftest o' the Family,' 'I Love a Lassie,' 'Calligan,' 'The Wedding of Sandy MeNab,' and 'When I Get Back Again to Bonnie Scotland.' In each case I appeared in a different character, 'making-up' between whiles just as I do at the music-hall. I sang, too, in broad Scotch 'the real Mackey' as I heard the King could understand it well enough.

"All the time, as you may believe, I was in a fearful state of tension, but the applause was glorious. The King laughed directly I came on the stage, and I could hear him saying "Splendid!" from where I was. During the serious songs the whole room was as silent as a mouse.

"After the performance I went straight into the dressing-room to change. As it happened, I had just taken nearly everything off when a message came that the King would like to see me. I nearly 'took a fit,' and had to say I wasn't dressed. The message came back that the King would wait.

"Sure enough, no sooner had I got my kilt on and come out than there he was standing in the passage. I bowed and bowed and bowed. He said smiling, that he 'wanted to congratulate me on my grand performance.' 'It is wonderful, wonderful. You are going to America, I hear,' he added. I hope you will repeat your success there.' Then he shook hands with me and said 'Good-night,' and I bowed and backed my way out through all the guests. Then I had a delightful quiet supper and afterwards Lord Savile came and congratulated me. I have rarely seen the King laugh so heartily,' he said, 'and,' he added, 'I believe he's laughing still.'

"Naturally," Mr. Lauder continued, "I was pretty well tired out by this time, but a motor ride back to Wiseton soon revived me. There I was warmly welcomed once again, we sat talking till quite late, and, you will hardly believe me, I sang three or four more songs there before I went to bed."

CANDIDATE IN TRAINING.

Mr. Bryan's Regime During Presidential Fight.

New York, Sept. 18.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, will make an appea to the Empire State of New York at a great meeting held in Carnegie Hall to-night. He is full of hope, as I had an opportunity of convincing myself yesterday while he waited the train, which was to take him to Delaware.

As I watched him conversing I could not but be struck by the marked change his appearance has undergone in recent years. He is bald and has grown stout, but pays far greater attention to his wardrobe than on former campaigns. I fancy even Mrs. Astor would not object to Mr. Bryan in her drawing-room as he now dresses.

The physique of the candidate is magnificent but he is no longer prodigal of his strength as of yore. As one of his travelling companions informed me, Mr. Bryan in this campaign is husbanding his physical resources with the utmost care. He does not travel, in an ordinary railway carriage as he used to, but as a private Pullman car and takes his own cook with him. As to the quality and regularity of his meals Mr. Bryan is now most particular. At frequent intervals he throws himself down in his "stateroom" and relaxes every muscle.

Mentally he is far more of a political strategist than formerly, and in this respect has taken a leaf out of Mr. Roosevelt's book. Whereas in former campaigns Mr. Bryan spoke extemporarily twenty or even more times a day he is now revoting his energy in a far greater degree to the organisation of his campaign, and is speaking less. What he does speak unfettered are prepared beforehand.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

In the controversy as to the alleged breach of faith on the part of the Transvaal Government in regard to the compromise, the *Times* supports its Johannesburg correspondent in holding that they are not guilty, and that the Indians are themselves to blame for the present *impasse* by attempting to return upon the conditions previously arranged. For the general good the *Times* renews its demand for an Imperial Conference "with as little delay as possible" and while pressing upon the Transvaal Government the duty of remembering that they are dealing in this matter with a subject of high Imperial as well as local concern, point out that such agitations as that which is now being revived in the Transvaal may be used to serve other interests than those of the Indians who take part in them, and who, no doubt, are totally unconscious of the use to which they can be put in discrediting the reputation of the British Government elsewhere." Sir M. M. Bhownaggree replies by asseverating that Mr. Gandhi and his followers "have no desire that is not first of all inspired by feelings of loyalty to the Empire and of a recognition of the benefit India and Indians have derived from the Imperial connexion" which though undoubtedly true scarcely meets, the *Times* points. We have always been told here that the white population in the Transvaal are practically united with regard to the treatment of Indians. A letter, however, published this morning assures us that such is not the case. The writer, Stuart Helps, says:—"A very large section of the Boers are strongly opposed to the action taken by General Smuts, Colonial Secretary, in this matter, and they look with disfavour upon the steps taken by the Government to enforce a law which they see only too plainly will be the means of driving out the Indian trader, who has always been looked upon by them as a benefactor to the poor whites. The agitation against the Indian trader, which was started by the white storekeeper, and afterwards taken up by the Government, has never had the support of this section of the Boers or farming population, and the mass meetings called to support the Government in enforcing their new Asiatic Law were organized and attended, almost exclusively, by white store-keepers. He further says that the white store-keepers are the only real agitators the Indians need fear. Whatever may be the case in Australia, that continent of pure breeds, I have always understood that in South Africa the hostility to India was mainly, if not entirely, economic. Mr. Helps's letter certainly does not disprove that notion, but it shows that the economic objection is not so widely spread as we were led to suppose. If he is right the hands of the Home Government should be strengthened in any efforts they may be able to make to help Mr. Gandhi and his friends.

LORD MORLEY.

The enterprising paper which foreshadowed Viscount Morley's early retirement from the India Office, though not from the Cabinet, rather gave itself away by quoting a remark that the distinguished Minister is said to have recently made to a friend. "I accepted the post of a Secretary of State for India because I thought it would be a quiet place for an elderly gentleman. In respect of mental strain and anxiety it has turned out to be worse than Ireland." It was obvious that the report as to Lord Morley's resignation of the Indian Secretaryship was based on the words he is said to have used and which he might very well have used without any thought of retiring from the post he now fills with so much advantage to the Government, to the United Kingdom, to India and to the Empire generally. We scarcely needed the official denial which appeared next day in the following terms:—"We are authorised to say that there is no foundation whatever from the statement in a morning paper to the effect that Lord Morley is not likely to face the task of administering the affairs of India through another year. "It was suggested that Viscount Morley would become Lord Privy Seal in place of Lord Tweedmouth, who unhappily is not it seems likely to be able to resume his public activities for some time to come.

THE JAM OF NAWANAGAR

All arrangements for the complementary and farewell dinner to Ranjitsinhji, Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, at Cambridge on October 19, are now completed. The Duke of Beaufort, having broken his leg while cub-hunting, will be unable to preside and his place will be taken by Viscount Clifden, Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire. In addition to the leading cricketers a number of Dukes and Earls are serving on the committee of which Mr. Newton Digby, of Cambridge is the Honorary Secretary. Lord Curzon has communicated his regrets that a previ

SUICIDE OF GENERAL LUARD.

Sequel to His Wife's Murder.

DEATH ON THE RAILWAY.

London, September 19.

Major General C. E. Luard, husband of the lady murdered in Ightham Bungalow on August 24, committed suicide yesterday by throwing himself under a train at a level-crossing not far from his home.

In a letter found in his pocket he stated that he was "sick of the lying reports" which had been spread about him, and had decided to end his life. He requested that his body might be taken to Barham Court, the home of Colonel Warde, M.P., with whom he was staying.

The inquest on General Luard will be held at three o'clock this afternoon in the village of Teston, near the scene of the tragedy. The resumed inquest on his murdered wife will be re-opened on Wednesday next at Ightham.

Captain Luard, the General's son, is expected to arrive at Southampton from Natal this morning.

TRAGEDY DESCRIBED.

ENGINE-DRIVER'S VAIN EFFORTS TO STOP HIS TRAIN.

Sevenoaks, September 18,

The news of General Luard's death brought a sense of sudden shock to the many who were acquainted with him in the vicinity of his home.

At first the report was disbelieved. During the past fortnight on four occasions false circumstantial rumours that the General had taken his own life had been circulated, but when at length to-day's news was confirmed, it was spread with marvellous rapidity.

Since the cruel murder of Mrs. Luard at the bungalow in Ightham Woods on August 24, the General has been staying with various friends in the neighbourhood. He remarked pathetically to one friend that since the death of his wife the house and the grounds reminded him too keenly of his lost life's partner and her fate, and that the sight of each familiar object occasioned him pain.

He has, therefore, spent a few days each with Sir Mark Collet, at Kemsing; Mr. Colver Ferguson, at Ightham Mote; Mr. Zarifi at Ivy Hatch; and Admiral Bosanquet, at Bitchet Wood—all country houses in the near neighbourhood. His hosts had all done their best to console him.

Yesterday morning he arrived at his residence, Ightham Knoll, and spent some hours there. At six o'clock in the evening he left to spend the night at Barham Court, the residence of Colonel Warde, M. P. the brother of Colonel Warde, the Chief Constable of Kent.

During the day he seemed fairly cheerful, and gave minute directions to his servants as to the forwarding of certain travelling requisites to Dulverton, where he had made arrangements to spend the week-end with his son, who is due to arrive at Southampton to-morrow from South Africa.

Before leaving in Colonel Warde's motor-car, which had been sent to fetch him, he said he would return this morning, and would then leave Brough Green station by the 1.40 train, en route for Southampton.

At dinner last evening at Barham Court, and in his conversation with his host before retiring, General Luard's demeanour excited no suspicion. Nothing was said or done which even remotely foreshadowed the tragedy of to-day.

A heartbroken old soldier merely spoke of the dire loss he had sustained, and referred with some bitterness to the suspicions which he supposed were entertained in some quarters, as evidenced by current rumours, and by certain questions which were put to him at the adjourned inquest; that was all.

PLATELAYERS' DISCOVERY.

At ten minutes past eight this morning a servant knocked at the General's bedroom door at Barham Court, and he answered. Shortly before nine he was seen by one of the servants to leave the house and walk down the drive which leads to the south lodge on the Maidstone road.

The keeper at the lodge says that General Luard appeared to be quite cheerful, and as he went by said "Good morning." He was wearing a bowler hat and a jacket suit, and seemed to be going for a walk.

Within three-quarters of an hour the news that his mangled body had been found on the railway line near by was conveyed to Barham Court. After leaving the lodge gate, the General turned to the left and walked along a pretty country road for about a hundred yards, and then came to a locked five-barred gate on the right. Climbing the gate he walked across a grass field, at the bottom of which, eighty yards away, was another locked gate, alongside the railway line which runs from Maidstone to Paddock Wood.

The up train from Maidstone approached this private crossing at ten minute past nine. Just as it reached the gate an elderly man who was standing between the down rails sprang forward on the up line. There was, of course, no time for the driver effectually to apply the brakes, and the stranger was knocked down by the off-side wheels of the locomotive.

Close by the spot where the engine was stopped some platelayers were working. The engine-driver called to them, saying he feared he had run over some one. The platelayers hurried back along the line and found the mutilated body of the General. He had been literally cut in two.

One of the platelayers ran to Wateringbury, a village about a mile away, and fetched the police. On the clothing being searched, an envelope was found in one of the jacket pockets, which bore the following words:—

Major General C. E. Luard. My body is to be taken to Colonel Warde's, Barham Court 18.9.'08.

The spot where General Luard committed suicide was in its way as picturesque as the scene of his wife's murder in the Ightham Wood. Within a few yards of the railway line the Medway runs placidly between grassy banks. Beyond the river rises a densely-wooded hill, in the midst of which nestles the old-time church of Teston. On the left a hundred yards away, were a number of bell tents occupied by hop-pickers working in the neighbouring fields.

The body was conveyed on a hurdle across the fields to the lodge of Colonel Warde's house where it remains.

COLONEL WARDE'S STATEMENT.

This afternoon a statement, which records the known facts which preceded the tragedy, was made by Colonel Warde, M.P.

General Luard had come yesterday to spend the night at Barham Court before leaving to-day to go down to Southampton to meet his son, Captain Luard, who is due there from South Africa to-morrow morning.

Colonel Warde had driven him to the Court in his motor-car. The General, the statement proceeds, looked much broken, but appeared in fairly good spirits. No allusion was made to the tragedy of Mrs. Luard's death during dinner or through the evening, beyond one remark by the General that he would have to return next week for the resumed inquest from Dulverton, where he intended to proceed to-morrow with his son. He added, "Some of the questions I was asked at the inquest were scandalous."

The General was still in bed when called at ten minutes past eight this morning. He was seen to leave the house at 8.45 and pass through the lodge gate close to the line. As he did not come into breakfast at 9.45, Colonel Warde proceeded to the garden, where he met a constable, who informed him of the terrible tragedy.

General Luard had made all arrangements with his servants at the Knoll to pack his things to London to-day on his way to Southampton to-night. The act must have been absolutely unpremeditated.

At a quarter to ten Colonel Warde's butler went to General Luard's bedroom and knocked at the door, as some surprise was felt that he did not come down to breakfast. Receiving no answer, he entered the room, which he found vacant. Proceeding to the dressing-room, he saw three letters on the table, one of which was addressed to Colonel Warde, another to a solicitor, and the third to his son, Captain Luard.

The letter to Colonel Warde covered two sides of a sheet of notepaper, and its purport was as follows:—

He had hopes he would be able to stand the criticisms, but the awful accusations made against him and the anonymous letters he had received made it impossible, and the strain had been too great.

Enclosed in the letter addressed to Colonel Warde were three telegrams addressed and stamped ready for despatch. One was for his son, addressed to him care of the steamship agents of Southampton; one to a relative by marriage; and the third to Miss Huish, the housekeeper at Ightham Knoll.

The telegrams were despatched in the ordinary course. Miss Huish received hers shortly after midday, and was greatly alarmed to find that it contained an intimation of the General's early death. She at once proceeded to Barham Court, only to find her master's mutilated body.

During General Luard's stay at Ightham Knoll yesterday he presented to his servants mementoes of his late wife from her personal belongings in the house. He spent a considerable time in writing a letter to his son, which was found by the servants after the news of his death had been received.

INQUEST TO-DAY.

It is officially announced that the inquest on General Luard has been fixed for three o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, in the Teston parish room.

THE GENERAL'S CAREER.

Major General Luard had served with distinction in many parts of the Empire. Joining the Royal Engineers in 1857, he accompanied the mission to the Sultan of Morocco in 1868, and served for a time in Natal and Zululand.

At the time of the Fenian disturbances in 1867 he was executive officer in London. He devised a scheme for the rearmament of Gibraltar, and supervised the reconstruction of the Household Cavalry Barracks at Windsor.

Major-General Luard was the founder of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs and the Patriotic Society, and was for fourteen years a member of the Kent County Council. He had published several treatises on military subjects, and had lectured at the Royal United Service Institution and elsewhere.

He married in 1875 Miss Caroline Mary Hartley, the youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Hartley, of Gillfoot, Cumberland, a member of an old north-country family. There is one son of the marriage.

GREAT BRITAIN. RUSSIA AND THE SHAH.

In a letter to the "Times," dated September 10 Professor Edward G. Browne discusses this statement made in the leader on Sept. 9:—

"The suggestion has been pretty freely made that Great Britain had delivered over the reformers of North Persia to Russia, and that Russia was bent upon assisting the Shah and the Court party to subjugate them."

Professor Brown writes:—This suggestion you describe as a "calumny", disproved, in your judgment, by the last Identical Note, which, you maintain, "shows that both Powers are closely united in their action in Persia," and, moreover, that they are "united in the support, not of the despotism of the Palace, but of the cause of constitutional reform."

I should be only too happy to be convinced that your optimism in this matter was well founded. Unhappily the evidence both of European and Persian eye-witnesses of the events which preceded, attended, and followed the "coup d'etat" of June 23 last strongly points to the conclusion that, however pure may have been the intentions of the authorities in St Petersburg, Russian agents in Persia actively supported the Shah, and intimidated the Constitution Party in the following ways among others:—

(1) The Russian Bank is asserted to have supplied the Shah with considerable sums of money, wherewith he was enabled to provide the military force employed in the destruction of the National Assembly.

(2) Agents of the Russian Embassy at Teheran are asserted to have warned the Constitutionalists that, in the event of their triumphing over the Shah, Russia, with the approval of England (given in advance at the Reval meeting), would forcibly intervene on his behalf. It was this dread of Russian intervention, not, as was at first supposed, heedlessness or over-confidence, which paralysed the defenders of the Persian Parliament, who, fearing above all things to give a pretext for Russian intervention, ordered the "anjumans" to disperse, and bade the national volunteers lay aside their arms. The result was that it was a comparatively defenceless and unarmed crowd which was bombarded by Col. Liakhoff and his Cossacks on the morning of June 23.

( ) The prominent part played in the "coup d'etat" by Col Liakhoff is not, so far as I am aware, denied by anyone, and, though the Cossacks under his command were Persians, it is asserted that nearly all their officers and non commissioned officers were Russians, and that some few Persian officers who, horrified at the proceedings, ventured to protest, were killed to the ground by the Russians who superintended the training of the guns on the "Baharistan" and the Sipahsalar Mosque.

(4) It is also asserted that a day or two before the "coup d'etat" a Russian warship anchored off the Caspian port of Enzeli, on the pretext of protecting Russian trade and other interests, but in reality to oversee the town of Resht, a stronghold of the Constitutionalists.

(5) It is further alleged that the Russian Consul at Resht immediately after the "coup d'etat," called on Zahir-ud-Dawla, the Persian Governor of the town, and bade him close the local Mejliss threatening, in case of the Governor's refusal, to do so himself, and asserting that he was authorised to do so by telegraphic instructions from Teheran.

(6) Simultaneously with the suppression of the Persian newspapers in Persia, two of the most important Muslim newspapers published in the Caucasus (the "Habl-ul-Matin" and "Mulla Nasr-ud-Din" of Tiflis), both favourable to the Constitution, were suppressed by the Russian Government.

(7) Lastly, the Russian Consul at Tabriz is alleged to have attempted to intimidate the Nationalists in that City by threats of Russian intervention.

Now if these allegations are false (though personally I consider that the evidence in support of most of them is too strong to be shaken), it is incumbent not only on the Russian Government, but on the British Government to disprove them. For it must be remembered that, in consequence of the disquietude aroused in Persia by the Anglo-Russian Agreement, the most formal assurance was given in writing by the British Minister at Teheran to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs that no threat to Persia was intended by the Agreement, whereby both Great Britain and Russia pledged themselves to a policy of non-intervention. This assurance given on or about Sept. 5 of last year, was published a few days later in the chief Persian newspaper, the "Habl-ul-Matin," and thus became known to the whole reading public in Persia. And it is because of this solemn assurance, and because of the part which Russian agents are generally believed to have played in the "coup d'etat" of June 23 last and because so far as is known to the Persians, no protest has been made by England against this alleged Russian action, that the Persians generally believe, and assert with great bitterness, that England has betrayed them. I do not say that this belief is justified, but I do confidently assert that it is general amongst the Persian reformers and that it may have very serious effect on the sentiments not only of the Persians but of all Mahomedans towards this country will, I think, be admitted by all who follow the current of contemporary Mahomedan opinion. The allegations on which this belief is based are not disproved by calling them "calumnies," nor are they disproved by the Indentical Note, since it remains to be seen what sort of National Assembly, if any, will be convoked and whether it will include any of the brave and single-minded patriots who took the lead in the late Mejliss, and who are now for the most exiled from Persia.

In reply to the above the "Times" says:—The substance of Professor Browne's statement is that more or less open assistance and encouragement were given by responsible Russian agents to the reactionary policy of the Shah, and that the active co-operation of the Russian officers serving in his army was mainly instrumental in procuring the defeat of the Nationalists and the overthrow of the Constitution. . . . We do not, for our part, feel called upon either to dispute these allegations or to accept them as proven. Certainly we are not prepared to assert that the action of Russian agents has been in all cases discreet or free from blame. The very prominent part taken by Col Liakhoff in the military operations against the Constitutionalist party in Teheran was, to say the least, open to grave objections, and though it may be contended that he was acting only in his capacity of a Persian officer under the orders of the Shah, it is unfortunate that he and other Russians should have found themselves placed in such an ambiguous position. Only a few days ago our special correspondent at Tabriz had to draw attention to the somewhat disconcerting part played by the Russian representative in the negotiations which had been taking place in that city with a view to the cessation of civil warfare between the Royalist and Nationalist parties. The Tabriz merchants, with the co-operation of the British Vice-Consul, had been endeavouring to bring about a conference between the leaders of the two factions; but the Russian representative is stated to have refused any countenance to negotiations in which any foreign representative but himself should be concerned. That is an attitude which appears to us to be just as much at variance with the spirit of the Anglo-Russian Convention as some of the incidents mentioned by Professor Browne.

Where, however, we differ altogether from the Professor is in the conclusions which he would have us draw from such incidents. It would be almost too much to expect from human nature that Russian agents, trained for generations in a school which allowed them very much greater freedom than was ever given to British agents in taking their own line of action on the spot, should adapt themselves at once to the new conditions which the Anglo-Russian Convenation was designed to introduce. Writing just a year ago, and immediately after the conclusion of that Convention, we recognised that it might "take some time to remove the atmosphere of jealousy and suspicion which has so long prevailed on both sides, especially in the regions immediately affected, where mutual distrust has become a tradition amongst the agents of both Powers." However much we may regret that in some instances the attitude of Russian representatives should have been open to misconstruction, it is not to their action, but to that of the Russian Goverament itself, that we look for evidence of Russia's policy. The statements made from time to time in Parliament by Sir Edward Grey have never left any room for doubt as to the absence of any serious difference of opinion between the British and Russian Governments in regard to the situation in Persia, and the equal determination of both Powers to abstain from all direct interference in her domestic affairs. We welcomed the Identical Note presented on Sept. 8 to the Shah's Government, reminding Mahomed Ali of his pledge to summon a fresh Parliament in accordance with his constitutional obligations, as a concrete and significant proof that, neither in St. Petersburg nor in London, is there any disposition to allow the Persian Constitution to remain a dead letter. So long, therefore, as the Russian Government continues to give such definite proofs of its loyal adhesion to the spirit of the Anglo-Russian Convention, we are not disposed to attach exaggerated importance to such incidents as Professor Browne enumerates; for we feel confident that the Russian Government will recognise the expediency of preventing their recurrence.

ATHLETES SPORTSMEN AND BRAIN-WORKERS should always keep a box of PROF. JAMES' "ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS" THE GREAT BLOOD MAKER

They enrich and increase the quantity of the blood, make new blood, feed the brain and nerves, sharpen the apetite, strengthen the stomach, nourish the whole system, rebuilt tissue and increase weight, add vigour and strength, and will do more than anything else to fortify your system against the rigors of tropical climate. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills See that you get Prof James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., 155 B'S MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Sept. 12.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881:—Surg D H Vickery has been allowed to withdraw from his Majesty's Naval Service, with a gratuity.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned lieutenants have been placed on the Retired List:—J E Crossland July 21; S A Anning Aug 24. In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve:—Senior Engineer W Mathieson has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of chief engineer Aug 24.

War Office, Sept. 15.

Commands and Staff.

Capt the Hon A G A Hore-Ruthven, VC, 1st King's Dragoon Guards, to be aide-de-camp to the Right Hon W H, Earl of Dudley, GCMG, GCVO, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia July 10.

Establishments.

Royal Military College—Major A F Sillem, the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt, to be a commander of a company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Major E R Bradford, Seaforth Highlanders Rossshire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's Sept 9.

Cavalry.

4th Queen's Own Hussars—Second Lieut A W B Foote resigns his commission Sept 16.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Supernumerary Capt F J A Mackworth to be captain, vice N R Davidson, appointed adjutant, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of July 14, 1908 June 26; Supernumerary Capt W K E Jameson to be captain, vice H P R Coode, placed on temporary half-pay Aug 21. The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated as follows—C R Rates, vice G H C King, seconded June 16; A E Erskine, vice S S Browne, promoted July 14; C Hebert, vice J Dalby, retired; H P Burnheat, vice C Hebert, seconded Aug 5; J M Ingram, vice M Crofton, appointed adjutant Aug 10.

Royal Garrison Art—Lieut I A J Pask is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 22 Supernumerary Lieut H H Foll to be lieutenant, vice I A J Pask Sept 1.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned captains to be majors:—F M Westropp, in succession to Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H M Jackson, retired (Aug. 27); H A Cameron, in succession to Lieut-Col and Brevet Col E Agar, placed on half-pay (Sept 1). The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J D Gemmill, vice W G S Dobbie, promoted (Aug 6); H L Woodhouse, vice W Macrae, promoted (Aug 9); R M W Marsden, vice E D Tillard, promoted (Aug 20) Gentleman Cadet C F Carson, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieutenant (June 28).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut L M Gregson to be adjutant, vice Capt Lord R Wellesley (Sept 15); Capt J R Earl Stanhope resigns his commission Sept 16.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Supernumerary Capt. R. R. Gibson to be captain, vice the Hon A C S Chichester, appointed adjutant, 5th batt Sept 14. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—E C Smith, vice W H. Tyndall, seconded Aug 20; A A Fenn, vice J D Thiele, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Sept 6.

The King's Liverpool Regt—Lieut S E Norris is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Inf The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J B Uniacke, vice S E Norris Aug 1; M H Vincent, vice T L Wood, seconded Sept 10.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Second Lieut J W L Fry is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Aug 21.

The Leicestershire Regt.—The undermentiond lieutenants to be captains:—A F R Colquhoun, vice H S Smith, promoted; J R Rowan-Robinson, vice A F R Colquhoun, seconded for service with the West African Frontier Force; S H P Smith, vice J R Rowan-Robinson, seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps; C S Davies, vice S H P Smith, seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps; E H Ross, vice C S Davies, seconded for service with the West African Regt Sept 4.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut C O Ibbetson to be captain, vice J V Timmis, retired; Supernumerary Lieut A H Spooner to be lieutenant, vice C O Ibbetson Sept 9.

The Cheshire Regt—Lieut Col E J Cooke retires on retired pay; Lieut J M Clayton resigns his commission Sept 16.

The Worcestershire Regt—Major R M Sanders; retires on retired pay Sept 16.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Lieut. J E Marshall is seconded for service with the West African Regt Aug 29.

The Manchester Regt—Lieut H Knox, from half-pay, to be lieutenant, supernumerary to Establishment, with precedence next below G P Wymer Sept 2.

The York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt A V Jarrett is seconded for service with the West African Regt Supernumerary Capt A Boxwell to be captain vice A V Garrent Lieut T G Horn is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 29.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Supernumerary Lieut H W M Yates to be lieutenant, vice J B Lynch, admitted to the Indian Army June 20.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut F F I Kinsman is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Infantry Aug 10.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut. Col. H L Battersby is placed on retired pay (Sept 7).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.—Miss M J Jones to be staff nurse (provisionally) (Aug 26).

Memoranda.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Sir E P C Girouard, K C M G., D S O., R E., to be brevet colonel (Sept 13); Major J G Fair, D S O., Reserve of Officers, is granted the local rank of lieutenant-colonel while employed as Resident Commissioner and Commandant-General in Southern Rhodesia (July 1).

Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned second lieutenants resign their commissions.—E W Cushen, F C Philips (Sept 16).

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg-Capt. G G Oakley to be surgeon-major (Sept 2).

Admiralty, 15th September.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—

Rear-Admiral Charles Edmund Kingsmill has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 12th September,

Consequent thereon the following promotion has been made from the same date:—

Captain Frederick Charles Dovetou Sturdee, C.M.G., C.V.O., A.d.C., to be Rear-Admiral.

Assistant Paymaster Thomas William Spencer Seath has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 4th September,

Admiralty, 16th September.

The undermentioned ladies have this day been appointed Sisters in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service:—

Miss Esther Anne Webb.

Miss Ellen Mary Gray.

Admiralty, 17th September.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Charles Hugo Knox-Little. Dated 15th April, 1907. Walter Herman Gordon Fallowfield. Charles Granville Naylor. William Hope Gell. Ralph Douglas Binney. Henry Dawson Crawford Stannistreet. Lancelot Alexander Montgomery. Edward Reginald Mayo Geake. John Stuart Binny Scott. Dated 15th November, 1907.

Eric Ritchie Bent, John Wittewronge Clayton. Harold Martin Burrough. Oswald Stannas Gray, Donal Roy MacDonald. Edward de Fave Renouff. Dated 30th November, 1907.

Guy Darracott Millar. John Uniacke Penrose FitzGerald. Hugh Monthermer Montague. Arthur Malcolm Peters. Roland Arbuthnot Clark. Colin Castile Alexander Duncan Cunningham. Edward Wellesley Kisbor. William Richard Stockford.

Dated 15th December, 1907.

Stewart Dykes Spicer. The Honourable Humphrey Arthur Pakington. Edward Blake Hoyle. William Ogilvy Hozier.

Dated 30th December, 1907.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 5th February, 1872—

Chaplain and Naval Instructor the Reverend Hugh Keys Moore, B. A. has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 15th September,

War Office, Whitehall, 18th September.

Commands and Staff.

Captain Arthur H Marindin, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be a Staff Captain, vice Brevet Major H Isacke, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Dated 14th September.

Cavalry.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Gordon Roy Elliott to be Second Lieutenant (on probation), vice F A C Liebert, resigned. Dated 19th September.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Norman E Gore-Langton, vice A G Gwyer, promoted. Dated 7th May.

John H J Blackburn, vice J D Knight, promoted. Dated 6th July.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars. Lieutenant The Honourable Ralph G A Hamilton (Master of Belhaven) resigns his Commission. Dated 19th September.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Captain William H King retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 19th September.

13th Hussars, Second Lieutenant (on probation) James Orbell Oakes to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 17th September.

14th (King's) Hussars, Captain James D. F Woodhouse to be adjutant, vice The Honourable H. E Joicey. Dated 8th September.

Lieutenant Alexander G. L. Astley to be Captain vice J. B. Walker, resigned. Dated 22nd August.

Second Lieutenant Cecil G. Darley to be Lieutenant, vice A. G. L. Astley. Dated 22nd August.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery. Major Charles E. Stewart retires on retired pay. Dated 19th September.

Lieutenant Cecil E. Lawder resigns his Commission. Dated 19th September.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant Evelyn G. H. Powell to be Captain, vice J. R., Earl Stanhope, resigned. Dated 16th September.

The Honourable Wyndham Wentworth Knatchbull-Fugessen to be Second Lieutenant (on probation), in succession to Lieutenant W T. Pyne-Gallwey, appointed Adjudant. Dated 19th September.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Captain John Mackenzie, V.C., is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 18th September.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) Lieutenant Horace A Thewles is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 16th July.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Harold D. Collison-Morley to be Lieutenant, vice H A Thewles. Dated 16th July.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain David Lynch is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 3rd September

Lieutenant Charles Saunderson resigns his Commission. Dated 19th September.

The Lincolnshire Regiment Captain Edward Tatchell retires on retired pay. Dated 19th September.

The Suffolk Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Richard G Coles to be Captain, vice P W Brooks, deceased. Dated 10th September.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant Heber M Alexander is seconded for service in the Indian Supply and Transport Crops. Dated 19th September.

Second Lieutenant William M. Sutton to be Lieutenant, vice H. M. Alexander. Dated 19th September.

The Leicestershire Regiment Second Lieutenant, Archibald T Le M Utterson to be Lieutenant vice E H Ross, promoted. Dated 4th September.

The Cheshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Francis J O H Wright to be Lieutenant, vice J M Clayton, resigned. Dated 16th September,

The South Wales Borderers, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Noel J Williams, notified in the "Gazette" of 7th January, 1908, is cancelled, that Officer having been transferred to The Army Service Corps with an anterior date.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Alan R Peel is antedated to 1st December, 1907, vice W O Prichard, promoted.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieutenant Charles A Antrovus to be Captain, on augmentation Dated 2nd August, Supernumerary Lieutenant Charles A L Irvine to be Lieutenant, vice C A Antrobus. Dated 27th August,

Captain John A. Doig is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 21st August.

Supernumerary Captain Edward S D'E Coke to be Captain, vice J A Doig. Dated 1st September.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles, Captain Alexander F Douglas retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for pay and promotion, 1907 Dated 19th September.

The Manchester Regiment. Lieutenant Ernest N Buchan, D S O, is seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Crops Dated 18th September.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Eric B. Reid to be Captain, vice G H Hume-Kelly, appointed Adjutant, 3rd Battalion. Dated 20th August.

Lieutenant John F G Gifford to be Captain, on augmentation. Dated 30th August.

The York and Lancaster Regiment Second Lieutenant Percy H C Collins to be Lieutenant vice T G Horn, seconded. Dated 29th August.

Lieutenant Allan St J Blunt to be Captain, vice T T Gressson, D S O, promoted. Dated 9th September.

The Highland Light Infantry Lieutenent William H. V. Cameron to be Adjutant, vice W. A. Malcolm. Dated 20th August.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's Captain Edward A. B. Clive is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 21st August.

Supernumerary Captain Edward Campion to be Captain vice E. A. B. Clive. Dated 18th September.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers Second Lieutenant Joseph E. Lynch resigns his Commission. Dated 19th September.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, The promotion to be rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Thaddeus W. Ryan, notified in the "Gazette" of 25th August, 1908, is cancelled, that Officer having been transferred to The Army Service Corps with an anterior date.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Charles R Williams is vice E. P. Conway, promoted, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of 25th August.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Captain John McD Haskard is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 17th July.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 17th July.

William H. Supple, vice J. McD. Haskard, seconded.

Standish G. Smithwick, vice W. H. Supple, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—

John M Mood to 17th July, 1908, vice S G Smithwick.

Denis E Wilson to 18th July, 1908, vice A W Newton, retired.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned Officers are transferred as Second Lieutenants. Dated 1st October, 1907:—Lieutenant Arthur U N Biddulph, from Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Harold J Solomon, from 18th Victoria Mary Princess of Wales's Own Hussars.

Second Lieutenant now Lieutenant Noel J Williams, from The South Wales Borderers.

Second Lieutenant now Lieutenant Thaddeus W Ryan, from The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Second Lieutenant James E Fasken from The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment.

Army Medical Service.

Colonel Charles A Webb retires on retired pay. Dated 19th September.

Lieutenant-Colonel John R Dodd. M B, from The Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Colonel, vice J J La vettee de la Dubeterre Morris, M D, retired. Dated 9th September.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur M Davies is placed on retired pay. Dated 17th September.

Army Schools.

Honorary Captain and Inspector of Army Schools Frederick George Hendley retires on retired pay. Dated 19th September.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, George Brodrick Birdwood, vice R F Atkins, admitted to the Indian Army.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Francis Lennox Holmes, vice E M Skinner, seconded.

John Alexander Richmond, in succession to Lieutenant R W Morgan, promoted.

William John Townsend Shorthose, in succession to Lieutenant M B Savage, promoted.

Archibald Henry Robert Montgomery Laird, in succession to Lieutenant P D Saxton, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regiment Eustace Hammick, in succession to Lieutenant N L Callard, resigned.

Geoffrey Selwyn, in succession to Lieutenant F W M Drew, seconded.

James Francis Roy Gebbie, in succession to Lieutenant M H B Morgan, retired.

The Welsh Regiment Gerald Aylmer Lloyd, in succession to Lieutenant A H Hobbs seconded.

Herbert Francis Searaneke Huntington, vice C A S Carleton, seconded.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders, Hugh Eric Douglas Orr-Ewing, vice J L Haig resigned.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Philip Arthur Edwards, in succession to Lieutenant G R Trefusis, promoted.

Leslie Palmes Brotherton in succession to Lieutenant R J Smyly, promoted.

The Northamptonshire Regiment. Oscar Brown, vice H V C Lynch, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, William Victor Palmer, in succession to Lieutenant M J Dinwiddy, promoted.

John Ballard Berkeley Ford, in succession to Lieutenant B H F Leir, deceased.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, Thomas Stafford Wollocombe, vice M J Anderson, resigned.

Neville Hadley Bernard Lyon, in succession to Lieutenant D C Owen, appointed Adjutant.

The King's Royal Rifle Crops.

Thomas James Amherst Cecil.

Stafford Hubert Ferrand.

Eliot Victor Pringle.

On augmentation.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment, Rutter Barry Martyn, vice R C Eberhardie, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Manchester Regiment, Lionel Carrington Bostock, in succession to Lieutenant H Knox, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Arthur Edward Campbell Harris, vice St J D Montgomery-Campbell, deceased.

Harold Payne Philby, in succession to Lieutenant V A Gillam, appointed Adjutant.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), David Bannerman Burt-Marshall, in succession to Lieutenant D G Methven, promoted.

Alan MacLeod Little, in succession to Lieutenant R Laing, promoted.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Dominick Augustus Browne, in succession to Lieutenant W J N Cooke-Collis, promoted.

Raymont Patrick Thomas Ffrench, in succession to Lieutenant A J Bicose, promoted.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Stanley Graham Gilmour in succession to Lieutenant E B Cuthbertson, placed on temporary half pay on account of illhealth.

William Marshall Burt Marshall, in succession to Lieutenant R D F Lennar-Stewart, resigned.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Reginald George Douglas Small, in succession to Lieutenant S. H. Dix, appointed Adjutant, 4th Battalion.

Vereker Willoughby Hamilton Venour, in succession to Lieutenant R. W. Gray, seconded.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Thomas William Roberts, in succession to Lieutenant M. A. Tynte, promoted.

Stuart Banning, in succession to Lieutenant C F. Aspinall, promoted

Romney Robert Gidred Kane, in succession to Lieutenant E P Conway, promoted.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, John Fritz Kivas Dobbs, in succession to Lieutenant A Moore, DSO, promoted.

James Robert Wood Grove, in succession to Lieutenant S G de C Wheeler, promoted.

Robert John Henry Carew, in succession to Lieutenant A W Newton, retired.

The West India Regiment, Henry John Minniken, vice G W Nugent, transferred to The Worcestershire Regiment.

Patrick Connell Shap, vice D G Ponsonby, transferred to The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

Albert Christian Weiss Cranko vice V O Todd, transferred to The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment.)

Eric Stuart White, in succession to Lieutenant W J Maule, transferred to The Essex Regiment.

The Army Service Corps.

Thomas John Robert Langmaid.

Cecil Neville Custance.

Stanley Guy Alden

Hugh Philip Raymond.

To complete establishment.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. INDIGO.

First forecast of the indigo crop for 1908. [Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under indigo crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 18 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.]

Last year an increase of 17 per cent. had taken place in the area sown with indigo; but the return published by the Irrigation Department for July, 1908, shows a large falling off this year; the indigo are a irrigated from canals being 13,988 acres compared with 26,259 acres last year. The decrease is a tributed in part to the insufficiency of the supply of water at the commencement of the season. In the east ern districts the area is reported to be almost the same as in last year; elsewhere a large decrease has been reported. For the whole province the total area is estimated at 31,000 acres compared with 47,3'9 acres last year, showing a decrease of 33 per cent. The exact area will be known in December next.

Sowings of Java-Natal indigo were made from August to October 1907, in some of the eastern districts; while ordinary indigo was sown at the usual time from March to July this year. Germination was good; but owing to the drought irrigation was insufficient in places and some damage from insects and hot winds has been reported. Except in some places where the indigo crop suffered from excessive rain the rains have generally been beneficial and prospects are on the whole good. In the Meerut and Allahabad divisions the yield is at present estimated at 95 per cent. of the normal and in the rest of the province at 75. For the province, as a whole, the yield on the reduced area is estimated at 85 per

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.] [BOMBAY Oct. 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 13/16		unchgd
do. Rentes	95 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100		unchgd
2½ do. Govt. Securities....	63 1/8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 13/16		1-16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/8		unchgd
do. in New York ...	51 3/8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-11 1/2		unchgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20-35 3/4	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4 86 1/4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since 28th	May
do. Short London Bills			1-8
3 months' sight	1 1/2		
do. Indian Bank Bills			1-8
6 months' sight...	2		
do. Trade Bills...	2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/4		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1		1-8

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £350,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) Is. 3 25/32d. unchged.

Bills on Madras ...Rs. 370,000 at 1s 3 15-16d.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77 10½ unchanged

Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion ...	£38,000,000	Dec. £ 600,000
Public Deposits ...	£ 8,100,000	Inc. £ 500,000
Other Deposits ...	£42,500,000	Dec. £1,800,000
Government Securities ...	£15,700,000	Inc. £ 200,000
Other Securities ...	£23,300,000	Dec. £ 300,000
Notes and Gold ...	£23,900,000	Dec. £1,300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Improved demand.
Futures	Quiet
East Indian	Dull.
Manchester	Dull.
Total Sales	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports	1000
Mid-Americans	5 18—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 7/8 quality

Future Delivery Prices :—

C.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4-69	4-64	4-63	4-62	4-62
—03	—03	—03	—02	—03
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	
4-33	4-54	4-64	4-84	
—03	—03	—03		

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	39,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	39,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	37,000
do. to Continent	9,000
Spot Cotton—9-30—unchgd	
Futures—Month of Dec. 9-35—02	Closed steady owing to favourable weather reports and to commission house liquidation.
Do. do. Mar. 8-51	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Dec. 9-33—06

Do. do. Mar. 8-56

Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore, 47 14 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

Ex New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3/4 nominal.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 3d.

Months of Shipment—November—December—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Arrivals :—

"Hindoo," "Wistow Hall."

LONDON, October 2.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [2ND OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imported by
	Rs.		
7 Boxes Gold Bullion	3,14,880	London	National Bank
1 Box Sovs ...	17,000	do	Mercantile Bank
1 Bundle Sovs ...	1,425	Kowait	O H Mathuradas
Papers	1,050		
2 Tins Sovs ...	570	Doha	Sundry importers
Gold Coins ...	189		
Papers ...	11		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	24 per cent. from	26th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent.	3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	23rd July.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	14th "

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. for demand, the credit rate being general at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. It was also possible to buy 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. for near delivery and there are no buyers under that rate. Credits are still very scarce but a few bills have been placed at current rates. There has been some enquiry for December-January wire at 1s. 4d. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32d.
On demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	103 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	121
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day steady at 95 7-16 ready and 95 1-2 for the settlement. From the beginning the tone was firmer and rates have improved to 95 1-2 ready and 95 5-16 for the settlement. After that has not been much doing.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-8
1st Settlement	" 95-5

Bullion :—

On Thursday ready bar silver in London fell 1-16 to 23 13-16, the two months' rate being unchanged at 23 7-8. New York closed 1-8 lower at 51 5-8. The local market has been steady, ready bars opening at 60 7-8 ex-duty and closing unchanged. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	60	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	13	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	30,84,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	91,433	.....
Sundries ...	35,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	12,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities ...	.....	260,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	16,08,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	5,72,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	4,05,000
Bullion ...	.....	10,000
Balance with other Banks...	34,000	.....
Sundries ...	.....	.....
Cash ...	53,83,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 47-50 lakhs were alloted in Bill at 1s. 3 29 32d. and 12-50 T. T. at 1s 3 15-16d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60 lakhs and the amount to be alloted next week is also 60 lakhs.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	57	57	...
Central India ...	...	...	...
Barsee and Nugger ...	...	...	...
Berars...	...	...	90
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...
Total Comras...	57	57	90
Dholleras	89	89	155
Broach	...	...	...
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	324
Westerns	...	...	68
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	234	234	242
Bengals, Rajputana...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...
American	...	...	...
Egyptian	...	...	...
Other Sorts	...	...	...
Totals...	380	380	859

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	6,414	7,507	—1,093
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 30th September ...	2,048,219	3,081,229	—1,033,010
Shipments for the week—			
Europe ...	9,210	10,977	—1,767
China ...	7,993	753	+7,240
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	17,203	11,727	+5,476
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 30th Sept....			
Europe ...	656,216	1,240,963	—584,947
China ...	42,827	41,430	+1,397
Japan ...	331,250	627,861	—246,611
Coast Ports ...	37,236	69,178	—31,942
Total ...	1,117,599	1,959,432	—841,833
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	6,595	10,323	—3,728
China ...			
Japan ...	121	951	—827
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 12th September, 1908,—14,100 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 30th June 1908,—34,965 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market has relapsed into quietness, if not flatness, and the business brought to book has been small. Prices in some cases show an advance of a rupee or so, but quotations are to some extent nominal, especially for new crop, as few contracts have been made. Ready cotton is receiving a fair amount of attention, as besides the daily mill takings, 17,203 bales have been exported during the week to Europe and Japan.

The American and Liverpool markets remain in the hands of speculators and manipulators and will do so until the period for damage by frost has passed.

The movement in America continues to be very large. This is probably due to lack of financial facilities in the interior and the fact that the new Law prohibiting dealing in "Futures" and "options" in many States has deprived traders and farmers of the power of "hedging" by selling for future delivery against their stock, consequently cotton as soon as it is ready is forwarded to large centres where financing is an easy matter.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices ruling in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.		This week.		Difference.
Spot ...	5-44	...	5-18	...	—26
Futures, Oct.-Nov	4-75	...	4-69	...	—06
Do. Dec-Jan	4-69	...	4-63	...	—06
NEW YORK—					
Spot ...	9-40	...	9-30	...	—10
Futures, Dec. ...	8-72	...	8-65	...	—08
Do. Mar. ...	...	...	8-51	...	...
NEW ORLEANS—					
Spot ...	9 1/16	...	9	...	—1/16
Futures, Dec. ...	8-34	...	8-23	...	—11
Do. Mar. ...	...	...	8-36	...	...

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	229	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kamptí ...	212	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Pamanamun-Pulgaon ...	205	"
Fine M. G. Khe-gaum-Akola ...	197	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	198	"
Fine M. G. Muttis ...	190	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	189	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	"
F. G. M. G. Bengals ...	170	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Steamer tons ...	Tender	
Estimated Bales ...	5,000	Bales.
Total Imports ...	7,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4-63	4-63	4-62	4-61
—01	—01	—02	—02
Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June-July
4-62	4-62	4-63	4-62	4-62
—02	—01	—02		—01

FREIGHTS.

The Market remains quiet and current quotations are 8 s. 6d. to 9s.

October-Rosario has been booked at 7s. 9d., and ready Genoa at 8s. 6d.

Forward business to P.P. is doing, but not much, at 11s. 6d. Dec., 12s. 6d. Jan., 13s. Feb., 13s. 6d. March to June.

Liners' rates :—Graham and Co.—Marseilles-Liverpool, Oct. 7s. seeds, 7s., 6d. cotton; Nov. 8s. 6d. seeds, 9s. cotton; Dec. 9s. 6d. seeds, 10s. cotton. P. and O.—Oct. 7s. 6. seeds, 8s. cotton; Nov. 8s. seeds, 8s. 6d. cotton; Dec. 10s. 6d. seeds, 11s. cotton. Rubattino.—Nov. 10s. seeds, 11s. cotton; Dec. 11s. 6d. seeds, 12s. 6d. cotton. A. Lloyd and Co.—Oct. 11s. seeds, 12s. cotton; Nov. 12s. seeds, 13s. cotton; Dec. 13s. seeds, 14s. cotton. Antwerp 8s. 6d. seeds, 9s. cotton; Dunkirk 9s. seeds, 10s. cotton; Genoa 9s. seeds, 10s. cotton; Hull 8s. seeds, 8s. 6 d. cotton; Hamburg 9s. seeds, 9s. 6d. cotton; Liverpool-Marseilles 7s. seeds, 7s. 6d. cotton; T. Venice 11s. seeds, 12s. cotton; London 7s. 6d. seeds, 8s. cotton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

There has been no change in the market during the week.

We quote—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.

Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 7 13 0 B.T.

Rapeseed :—

The market has remained quiet but steady during the week.

We quote—

Brown Cawnpore... ... Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.

Yellow Gujerat ... ... " 9 4 0 B.T.

Poppyseed :—

The market has been steady during the week.

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 12 0 B. T.

Apl.-May ... ... " 9 6 0 B. T.

Castorseed :—

There has been an easier feeling in the market during the week.

We quote—

Rs. 30 0 0 April-May

Cottonseed :—

The market has been quieter and there was nothing doing.

We quote—

Jan-Feb. Rs. 25 8 0

Wheat :—

The market has been firm and some business has passed hands.

We quote—

White Pessi 95 p.c.... Rs. 5 12 0 April-May B. T.

White Delhi, ... " 5 5 0 " "

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Wheat	...	51,582 owts.
Linseed	...	2,607 "
Rapeseed	...	4,943 "
Gingelly seed	...	12,500 "
Poppyseed	...	2,274 "
Groundnuts	...	682 "
Castorseed	...	35,198 "
Rice	...	53,509 "
Myrabollams	...	17,366 "
Cottonseed	...	19,632 "
Mowrasee	...	6,753 "
Gram	...	4370 "
Joowar	...	4,255 "
Maize	...	395 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

T. RED PRINTS—The Market is very quiet.

DHOOTIES T. RED PLAINS.—The Market continues same as before, no change has taken place. Demand is very slack and there is no inquiry of any kind. The Home market is firm and no business has been done.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—These goods are selling in some quantity, but not anything like wholesale clearance, as it should be at this time of the year. Dealers are getting more and more anxious to get rid of stocks, and so prices tend to decline, notwithstanding that the strike on the other side has given an upward turn to quotations.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS MARKET.—The demand is slowly improving, but prices generally are unchanged.

METALS.

COPPER BRAZIERS.—The Home Market has been easier during the week; and the market here has also declined owing to heavy stocks. Consumptive demand is fairly good but there is such a distrust in the market that everybody is anxious to clear.

YELLOW METAL.—Is also weaker; holders are continually cutting their rates though demand from the districts is fairly good.

COALS.

We have had another quiet week owing to sellers having put up rates for Bengal fully 8 annas per ton. Australian is being retailed by Dealers below Bengal rates with the view to pushing off their stock.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	21	0	0	per ton
Davison's... ...	18	0	0	"
Yorkshire	18	0	0	"
Scotch	17	0	0	"
Desherghur	15	8	0	"
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	15	4	0	"
Seebpore	15	3	0	"
Heilger's Anthracite ...	15	0	0	"
Heilger's Standard ...	14	4	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite ...	15	0	0	"
Shaw's Standard ...	14	4	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The following are the rates ruling to-day in the market or the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	13	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per pair	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is strong and advancing satisfactory. Monsoon and little improvement in the yarn and cloth markets have supported in putting up the prices. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,460. Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 63 1-2 and Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 51. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown are unchanged at Rs. 309, Badhan Piles are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 130. Bombay-Burmah's are quiet at Rs. 10,500, Quarter shares at Rs. 2,625. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ld. Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 156 and Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 138. Bombay Flour's are steady at Rs. 940. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 275 and ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 382 1-2 to Rs. 385. Port Cannings and Land Improvement Company shares are weak at Rs. 466. The Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 15 discount per share and preference shares at Rs. 5 1-2 discount per share, and deferred shares are steady at Rs. 47. Teacher's are steady at Rs. 610. Press shares are steady. Morarji's at Rs. 660. New Bevar's at Rs. 525. Indian Press at Rs. 136 1-4. Volkart's at Rs. 490. In Mill companies, Ahmedabad advance have improved to Rs. 530; Bombay Cotton to Rs. 670. Central India's after touching Rs. 1,760 have declined to Rs. 1,735; Colaba Land after touching Rs. 1,105 are quiet at Rs. 1,090. David's have closed steady at Rs. 400. Imperial's have dropped to Rs. 185. Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 130; Kohinoor's after touching Rs. 700 have declined to Rs. 775. Manekji Petit's have ruled steady at Rs. 2,350. Morarji's are steady at Rs. [illegible]. New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 207 1-2, New City of Bombay at Rs. 700, Southeran Maratha's at Rs. 215, Standard's in the earlier part of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,400, then they dropped to Rs. 1,350 and at the close they were steady at Rs. 1,360. Swadeshi's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,365. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 562 1-2 to Rs. 565, Ahmedabad Dholka's are in demand at Rs. 106. Tapti Valley have been put through at Rs. 430 and Amritsar Patty's are steady at Rs. 116. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967) ...	98-0-0
4 per cent. " Improvement Trust (due 1967)	97-8-0
4 per cent. " Municipal (due 1946)	97-3-0
5 per cent. " " (due 1925)	112-0-0
5 per cent. " " (due 1933) ...	114-0-0

Latest quotations received on 2nd October from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchisons ...	90
Erics ...	39½
Unions ...	163
Southern Pref. (American) ...	53½
Canadian Pacific Railway ...	182
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref ...	54
South Eastern (Defd) ...	38
Burma Railway ...	105
Nizam's State Railway ...	112
South Indian Railway (1910) ...	103
Southern Punjab Railway ...	134
Brighton A (Berthas) ...	82
Great Northern Defd. (York A) ...	45
Great Western (Ord.) ...	121
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	204
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ...	9
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	3
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) ...	10
British Electric Traction Preference ...	3
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary) ...	4
Calcutta Electric Supply ...	6½
Calcutta Trams ...	5
Shell Transport (Ordy.) ...	£ 5 6d.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	92
Chartered of S. Africa ...	16s. 10d.
Consolidated Goldfields ...	5
East Rands ...	5
Mysore Gold ...	4
Champion Reefs ...	7s.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing) ...	3s. 6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	6s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's) ...	1
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	2
Nundydroog ...	25s. 6d.
Anaconda Copper ...	9
Rio Tinto (Ordy.) ...	88
Johannesburg Consolidated ...	21s. 3d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation ...	8
Orova Brownhill ...	12s. 9d.
Withwatersrand Deep ...	4
New Kleinfontein ...	2
Great Boulder Proprietary ...	27s.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—OCTOBER, 1908.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.

8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. Flat.

Hymns—214, 238, 321.

5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.

6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Canticles—Chants.

Hymns—370, 231, 233.

Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.

Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.

11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)

6-30 p.m.—Evening Service Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.

Hymns—18, 149, 359.

Psalm—118.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.

Preacher—Mr. S. H. Kearsey.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.

6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist. Hymns 546, 190, 230.

11 a. m.—Parade Service. Hymns 34, 270, 540.

5-30 p. m.—Children's Sunday School.

6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 215, 362, 477.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.

8 a. m.—Matins Daily.

5-15 p. m.—Mothers Union "The Banyan's.

6-30 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard Friday.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.

5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.

6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.

Psalm.—145 (3rd version).

Hymns—498, 229, 351.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Hymns—221, 546, 195, 385 and 477.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins and Litany—Plain.

8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.

6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.

Hours of Service.

Sunday.

11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.

6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 15th August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,786, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 150. The total earnings from 1st January to 15th August, 1908, were Rs. 12,568, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,670.

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 15th August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,761, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,662. The total earnings from 1st January to 15th August, 1908, were Rs. 27,696, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,570.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 15th August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 12,188, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 2,709. The total earnings from 1st January [illegible] being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 7,732.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,460
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 "	63
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,495
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,330
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 "	63
	O. 50	50	14 "	18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 "	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 "	262
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	14 "	£53
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £15½ old issue new issue
National Bk. of India	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	540

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance Co., Ld...	100	20	8 c-o	13½
Back Bay Batn. ...	50	50	6 "	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10 "	130
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,500
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,625
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	138
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	40	940
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	3824
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	2775
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd 1271
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	185
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr. p.c. 17	194
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	div. 10	195
Kemp and Co	100	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing...	200	75	17	150
Marcks and Co. ...	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co. ...	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	500	50	p.c. 12½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co. ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	455
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co ...	140	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... ...	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	47
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company,	25	25	yr. 14	xd 34
Thacker and Co. ...	500	500	yr. 40	610

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	3,200	125
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	550	55
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	900	900	225	14
Fort	475	475	270	225
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,300	150
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	510	510
Hindustan P. & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingoles	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	133	145
Khansaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Cttn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahura	600	600	150	Nil.
Mercantile	12	125	57	Nil.
Mazmar Manufg. ...	250	250	275	275
N. w East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	660	660
New Berar	500	500	570	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	250	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	400	25
Surat City	1,000	21	245	24
Volkart C. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

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				Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		530
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 324		182
Asser Veerjee ...	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		670
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	15		615
Bombay United...	250	250	20		xd560
Century	500	500	50		385
Central India... ...	500	500	35		1,730
China	1,000	1,000	80		1,060
Ghisi Silk	500	500	20		575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		xd1050
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		860
Connaught	300	300	25		330
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		750
Cleveland	100	100	5		98
Crown	500	500	qr. 60		1,500
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,005
David	250	250	20		400
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		610
Empress	500	500	25		375
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd	1,450
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		575
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		545
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25		460
H

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

PRINCE BULOW'S SINCERITY.

There is a disposition in some quarters to carp at Prince Bulow's friendly utterances as regards England. Some profess to believe that the Chancellor spoke as a private gentleman only, and that his official acts belie his words. How misleading this view is may be realised by a very short study of the official and semi-official Press of the Fatherland. Take for instance the "Kreuz Zeitung," the organ of the Prussian bureaucracy. At the very height of the Press campaign against England during the Boer war when nineteen out of every twenty Continental papers were openly exulting over Colenso and Magersfontein, this influential paper remarked: "It is a mistake to identify German interests with those of the Transvaal. England is now strong, and is growing stronger. Her friendship is therefore desirable." Another paper in close touch with the Foreign Office is the "Frankfurter Zeitung," which exercised a most valuable shooting influence during the strain in international relations last year. If further evidence is required of the truth of Prince Bulow's assurances, take the utterances of the "Magdeburgische Zeitung," an old-established, influential paper, much read by the Emperor William. Some months ago it said in a leader, "The Emperor cherishes no warlike plans." In the margin opposite this statement the Kaiser wrote on his copy, "Quite right." If this is regarded as not quite up-to-date, reference may be had to another article, only a few days ago, in the "Kreuz Zeitung," the organ of the men who really rule in Germany, in which it was argued that Germany should leave the British fleet altogether out of the question. "Let the English," says the writer, "build ships as many and as big as they like: that may remain a matter of indifference to us."

DIFFERENCE OF EAST AND WEST.

It was an interesting comparison between the religions of the East and the West that Sir Alfred Lyall made at the Congress on the History of Religions. In Christian and Mahomedan countries Church and State are one, he maintained, except in the United States; whereas in countries where Buddhism and Brahmanism prevail religion is treated as an absolutely private matter. Of the truth of this remark as regards Moslem nations the most recent events afford ample evidence. The fighting at present going on in Tabriz is due to the fact that the clergy or mullahs are also magistrates in Persia, settling all civil disputes. The Tabriz mullahs took advantage of this power to fleece the people, and the people regarding them as instruments of the Shah are trying to throw off their yoke. Turning to Morocco, we remember that the sentence of deposition on Abd-el-Aziz was pronounced in a mosque by the assembled congregation, and there are still many who think it ought also to have been pronounced by the heads of religion, in order to be quite valid. France must almost be put in the same class as the United States, as an exception to Sir A. Lyall's law. All religious emblems have been removed from the law courts, all religious lettering from the coinage, and the "Separation Law" by its very title signifies the divorce between Church and State. In England, too, ever since the days of Cromwell the separation has been steadily growing, and it was a surprise to most people last week to hear of the existence of that law of 1829 which played so great a part in the proceedings of Sunday.

RELIGIOUS POLITICS IN INDIA.

A movement in the contrary direction is proceeding in the Far East, though at present it is so slight as hardly to excite attention. The most notable deviation from the old policy is to be found in India, where Hindu agitators have been playing upon the religious sentiments of the population in their endeavour to raise a revolt. The praises are constantly sung of "the mother," Kali, the goddess of destruction, and in her temples meetings are held. The movement is also religious in another sense as it is strongly anti-Moslem. On the other hand, very loyalty of the Moslem population of India to its British rulers is not a little influenced by the "modernist" views of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his friends, who preached that Mahomed never sanctioned a holy war against infidels except when they threatened the safety of a Moslem state, and that all talk of a Mahomedan going to Paradise for killing an infidel is absolute fiction. It was the duty of Moslems then to make sincere friends of the English. It will be seen that religion and politics are closely intermingled in that religiously complex country, and that the East is not so different from the West as would at first appear.

FEMALE CREDULITY.

Credulity dies very hard in England, in fact sometimes it seems to be gaining strength, especially among the upper classes. The palmist has as many faithful believers as ever, if not more. Crystal-gazing raged in the neighbourhood of Bond-street with unexampled vehemence not so many months ago, and, inspired it may be by the popularity of Christian Science, many people of education still repair to wise women who give them charms for the cure of warts. In lower walks of life the poker placed upright against the bars of a grate so as to form the sign of the cross, is still considered a potent instrument for driving away witches. All these credulities, however, fade into insignificance by the side of the story of the servant girl who believed the charlatan's declaration that he could make her grow a new eye. It does not seem to have occurred to her to argue that the body was in a continual state of growth, change, and decay, and that by a little extension of the principle her sightless eye-socket might "suffer a sea-change into something rich and strange." Had she so argued there might have been some excuse. As it was, she simply relied on his professions and suffered the hard "punching on the back, shoulders, and head" with childlike faith in his powers. The punchings failed to bring the new eye up her spine, astonishing to relate, and she is £10 the poorer.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

The great thirty years' war is at last to end. It is characteristic of the Dutch that they have plodded on for a third of a century subduing the natives in their East Indies. It suggests the old wars between the Peloponnesian States, which went on year after years, from spring to harvest time, and then were postponed by mutual consent to the following year. There was, in fact, a "close time" for military activity, and much the same pleasant and civilised way of doing unpleasant things seems to have prevailed in the islands of pepper and spice. If Queen Wilhelmina can settle things amicably with Venezuela, and bring this great war to an end, her statue ought to have a special niche in Mr. Carnegie's Temple of Peace at The Hague.

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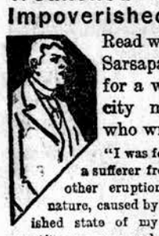

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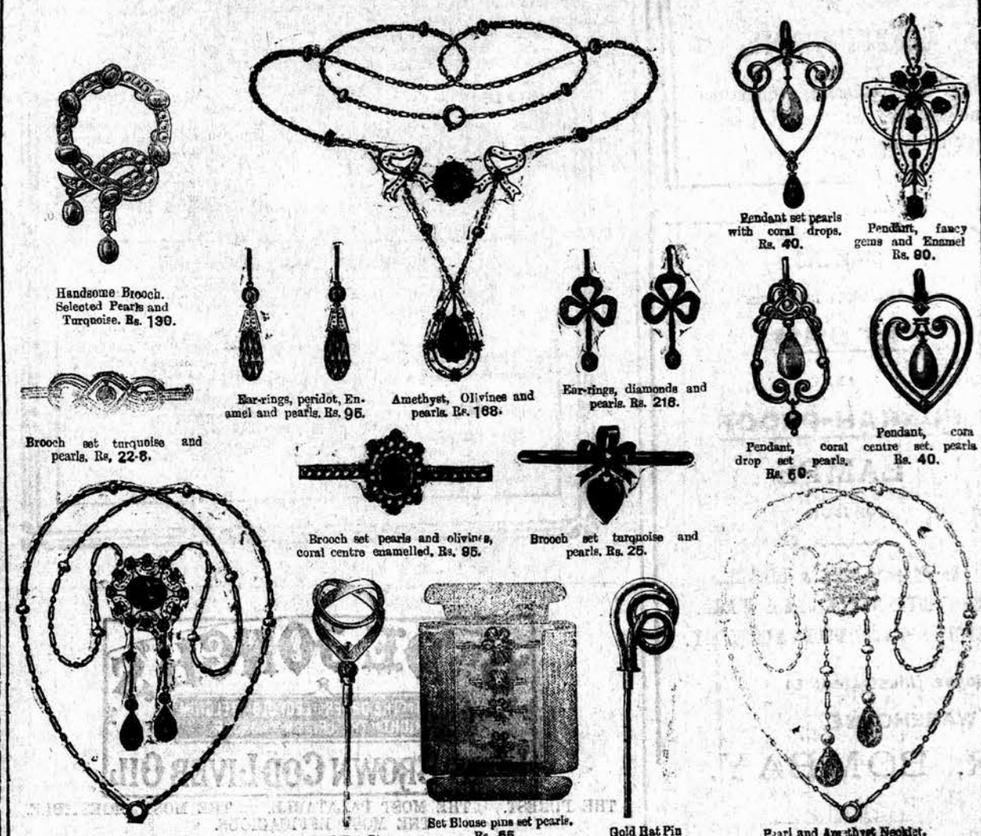
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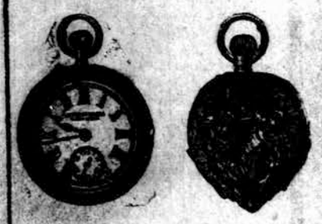

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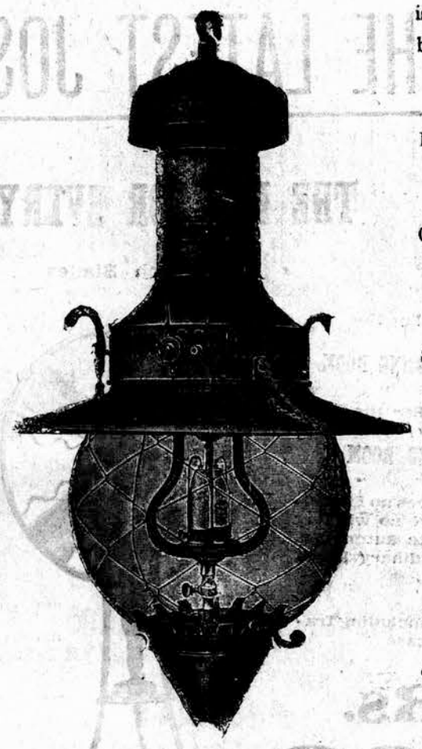

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